



**NAMAYINGO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**FIVE YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE  
WASH SECTOR**

**FY 2020/21 – FY 2024/25**

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AU	African Union
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IEC	Information, Education and Communications
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDP	National Development Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SOs	Strategic Objectives
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Namayingo District Local Government came into existence in July 2010 and it was carved from Bugiri District. The District has eight departments which are inclusive of the Works and Technical Services Department where Water and Sanitation is resides. The key activities carried out by the Water and Sanitation sector includes but not limited to; water resources planning, designing and construction of water and sanitation infrastructures, ensure efficient and effective operation and maintenance of WASH facilities putting into perspective cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, Environment, Persons with disability.

The District local government has seen improvement in the water coverage from 24% (at Inception of District-2010) to 59% as at 2019/20. Similarly, functionality has improved from 76 % to 80% during the same period. Although the District has seen improvement in coverage, it is still faced with challenges of disparity in access to WASH services with island sub-counties and those at the lake shores having low access; this has led to the District, with the support of the Icelandic Embassy to prepare this 5 year-strategic plan 2020/21-2024/25

The Five Year Strategic plan for the WASH Sector will be hinged on the six (6) pillars/Strategic performance Areas, namely;

- Increased Access to Safe Water through infrastructure growth and expansion
- Enhancement and promotion of Sanitation Services in Communities and institutions
- Promotion of community based management system
- Water Resources Management and climate change Adaptation
- Staff Productivity and capacity development
- Cross-cutting issues mainstreamed across Namayingo District WASH policies and program activities

The indicative Budget for the WASH-Strategic Plan for the 5 year period is estimated at **Ugx 59 Billion**. The budget which is broken down on a yearly basis will be implemented through annual work-plans and budgets as well as through quarterly work-plans and budgets.

## FOREWORD

I am delighted to introduce **the District WASH Strategic Plan (WASH-SP) 2020/21-2024/25**, hereafter referred to as the Strategic Plan. This document is a District roadmap for implementation of **The Water Act, 2008**. After extensive consultations with various stakeholders of the District, a new Strategic Plan for **2020/21-2024/25** has been formulated to provide the investment requirements that will guide the WASH Sector as it navigates through its ambitious Vision of *“An accessible, equitable and all-inclusive safe WASH by 2040”*.

Many times, Strategic Plans are referred to as “Statements of Faith,” for they are written to show the future hoped for and show the formula to follow to bring that envisaged future into existence. The WASH-SP points out key strategic bottlenecks that have to be overcome such as poor water quality and poor ground water potential leading to low access to safe water, low sanitation coverage and poor hygiene especially in the fishing communities to mention a few and the strategic plan proposes solutions to address these challenges.

In the context of global trends such as the Sustainable Development GOALS, as a District, we have focusing on ensuring communities have access to water especially communities that have poor access to WASH services and this include collaborating, lobbying, supporting and leveraging our wealth of experience in education with schools, Local Authorities, NGOs, Development Partners and a range of cultural and educational organisations to elevate our District reputation in Uganda and the international arena.

Financing is critical to implementation of the Strategic Plan. Without investment of sufficient financial resources in the WASH sector, it is hard to envisage how the series of Investment needs as contained in the Strategic Plan will be achieved throughout the district and specifically in the fishing communities. Therefore, it is imperative that the government continues to fulfill its commitment through the annual District Water and sanitation Conditional grants as well as the District Hygiene and Sanitation Conditional Grants. I also want to take this opportunity to applaud the Government of Iceland for the financial support envisaged and appeal to other development partners to follow suit and provide more financial support.

I urge all the stakeholders to play an active role in the implementation of **The District WASH Strategic Plan, 2020/21-2024/25**. It is vitally important for us to work as a team in order to avail an opportunity to every young Uganda citizen in Namayingo District to exercise their right to WASH as stipulated in the Constitution, 2005 (as Amended); The National and District Development Plan III (2020/21-2024/25), and to build a Healthy nation to help our country to make the transition from an peasant economy to a knowledge-based economy and achieve prosperity for all. Together, we can make it and we will make it. Let us do our best and God will do the rest.

Finally, I would like to thank my Political and Technical colleagues, our dedicated team of consultants, the staff of the Ministry of Education, Finance, Local Government, Health, ICEIDA and all the partners who contributed to the development of the Strategic Plan.

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**Hon. Ronald SANYA**  
**DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON**

## REMARKS

The District WASH Strategic Plan (WASH-SP) is the main output of Namayingo District Local government and her Cooperating Partners (ICEIDA and Green-star international Uganda Ltd). The WASH-SP supports the Government of Uganda's commitment to the realization of the Uganda National Development Plan III (NDP-III) and international protocols and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The WASH-SP is expected to fit within the overall national and district development plans IIIs.

The production of this Strategic Plan has been made possible through consultations with a number of bodies including civil society and stakeholders in education. We wish also to acknowledge the contributions of the staff of the following Ministries of Water & Environment, Education, Local Government, Health and Finance, Planning and Economic Development. Such consultations were largely in the form of working group discussions lead by respective directorate of the Water (TSUs) in the MWE and facilitated by Green-star international Uganda Ltd.

The assistance of other eminent persons in the WASH sector such as District Council's Works & Technical Services Committee Members, the District Water Office Staff, Sub-county health Assistants and Community development Officers, Head of departments and sectors who were consulted is also acknowledged. The WASH Sector at the District will continue taking a leading role in realizing the Operational Plan. To all who contributed to the realization of this Strategic Plan, the District wishes to thank them and encourage them to continue with such a good spirit wherever and whenever duty calls.

The whole exercise had the support and encouragement of the District Technical Officers, Honourable Councillors and was fully funded by the Iceland Government's International Development Agency (ICEIDA) in Uganda in the course of developing this WASH-SP.

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**Loyce Joyce NAMBOOZO**  
**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

## Acknowledgement

This first generation Namayingo WASH 5-year Strategic Plan, spanning 2019/20-2024/25, has been prepared with substantial and generous contributions of many individuals and organisations. The Process Facilitator<sup>1</sup> appreciates the express cooperation of key people who made this document see the light of day.

As a result of the various inputs and guidance received, the Plan adequately meets the key international standards for formulating such documents, namely, client ownership, inclusive participation, independence and quality of analysis, as well as flexibility in presentation.

The Process Facilitator is particularly indebted to the District political and appointed leadership led by the District LC-5 Chairperson and the Chief Administrative Officer respectively; the sub-counties, and water sector non-state actors, the central government representatives, particularly the Ministries of Water and Environment; Health, and the Local Government, for their spirited involvement through which the strategic direction that will drive the district WASH sector, over the next five years, was crystalized.

The Process Facilitator is highly appreciative of the institutional friends of Namayingo district member organisations for having accorded the undertaking their time generously, consistency in focus, and input to the Interest Group strategic direction. Further gratitude is extended to Iceland Embassy Kampala, for their technical and financial support to the Strategic Plan formulation process. Throughout the formulation process, Iceland Embassy Kampala team (Unnur Orradóttir Ramette, Ambassador, Finnbogi Rútur Arnarson, the Head of Development Cooperation, the Senior Programme Officers – Ben Twikirize, Pius Ichariat, Maurice Ssebisubi, and Samuel Lutwama) provided the much-needed technical guidance and administrative support and more importantly, frequently monitored the process, as well as making suggestions on sharpening the focus that ultimately improved quality of the WASH sector medium term blue print.

The well-attended wider stakeholders' validation workshop at which both the WASH Situation Analysis Report was shared and Strategic Planning prioritization for the sector were discussed, offers optimism and feasibility to the plan considering that local authorities' appointed and elected leaders, as well as non-state actors' representatives' genuinely shared their input into the aspirations and actions articulated in the medium term plan.

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<sup>1</sup>The Process Facilitator Greenstar International (U) Ltd – a Development and Management Consultancy Firm was commissioned with the financial support from the Iceland Embassy in Kampala, to formulate the participatory-led investment plan for the WASH

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Introduction

This first edition five-year Strategic Plan for Namayingo District WASH strategic plan, provides the road map for programming and operationalising the sector activities over the medium term covering 2020-2025. The Plan formulation is informed by international instruments and attendant Uganda's development policy and legal frameworks. Specifically, the Plan has been formulated by reviewing Namayingo District WASH constitutive document (the Memorandum of Understanding between Republic of Iceland and the Government of Uganda), the Situation Analysis Report for WASH Sector in Namayingo District, 2019, the Agenda 2030 i.e. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), African Union 2063 (The Africa We Want), and at national level, Uganda National Vision 2040, the Second National Development Plan FY2015/16-2019/20, Government of Uganda WASH Sector Annual Review Reports, and relevant pieces of legislation around the WASH resource, guided by the Population and Housing Census Report (UBOS, 2014; and 2019 mid-year estimate).

### 1.2 Rationale

The need to formulate Namayingo District WASH five-year Strategic Plan comes at the backdrop of the district ongoing work in partnership with the Republic of Iceland, in seeking technical guidance on how to foster development cooperation in the fishing villages of Namayingo district. The goal of this district-led intervention, therefore, is to promote human rights approach to development, so as to reduce vulnerabilities within mainly fishing villages, but also those population in the mainland as their livelihood relationship is inextricably linked to the WASH resource. The Plan has been influenced by the following:

- The need to build capacity of various stakeholders for strengthening, promoting, protecting and securing access to safe WASH,
- Increasing awareness of the rights holders and duty bearers on relevant WASH linked laws, policies, and strategies,
- Fostering advocating for access and behavioural change to WASH practices using a human rights based approach in partnership with the beneficiary population themselves, government institutions, cultural institutions and civil society organisations,
- Using WASH as entry point to promote improved living conditions of the population in the district, and
- Coordinating and sharing information among Namayingo District WASH linked organisations and various stakeholders.

In order to guide future interventions for the WASH sector, Namayingo District and its partners have found it prudent to have in place this five year strategic blue print that will guide in mobilisation/exploring other sources of funding for sustainability of Namayingo District WASH interventions.

### 1.3 Achievements

During the current district development planning tenure, 2015/16-2019/20, a review of the plan (DDP II) and other documents reveal that the plan had addressed the following key WASH sector challenges such as distance to collect water, queuing time, equity, gender as explained below;



- Reducing the waiting time arising from long queues by proposing the implementation of mini piped water systems. By having a piped water scheme, accessibility by the disabled, elderly and young are made easy
- Promoting equity, by investing effective water systems technologies for fish landing communities as well as targeting villages without safe water sources.
- Analyzing the extent to which people's vulnerabilities and needs (of children, women, persons with disabilities, elderly, youth and men) are reflected and prioritized (political and policy influences).

#### 1.4 Key Challenges and Constraints

During the five years of the second district development plan, Namayingo District WASH faced the following implementation challenges that it hopes to overcome them over the medium term:

S/N	Thematic Area	Emerging Challenges
1	Coordinated Basic Services Strategy including WASH	There is extensive manifestations of deprivation in basic services in the district, which requires strategic thinking and formulation of responsive plan to mobilise support, effort and resources from key stakeholder
2	Extremely low levels of WASH service coverage almost reaching emergency level	Current WASH strategy is inadequate to address the size of the problem
3.	WASH – Water Component aligned to the SDG 2030 and Uganda Vision 2040 targets for safely managed water service level	District has not achieved the MDG targets for Water and has wide gaps to reach SDG but options for moving current service levels to the desired level are available especially piped water systems
4	WASH – Sanitation Component aligned to SDG target for safely managed service or at least basic service level	The gap between district status and SDG targets is extremely high and options for sustainable improvement of sanitation to scale is faced with numerous challenges including high capital cost and operation and maintenance
5	WASH – Hygiene Component aligned to SDG targets for basic hygiene services	The hygiene education and promotion component needs a big push; it is cost effective but needs a lot of effort. District is already implementing community led total sanitation and hygiene (CLTSH) and can scale-up based on lessons learned
4	Basic Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salinity of underground water as well as hardness in the Sub-counties of Banda, Mutumba, Buhemba</li> <li>• Poor underground water potential leading to low yields and dry-wells</li> </ul>
1.2	Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited funding affecting promotion CLTSH in the island sub-counties. (implementation of CLTSH is only on mainland)</li> <li>• Low sanitation coverage at the island sub-counties and fishing communities as observed</li> </ul>

S/N	Thematic Area	Emerging Challenges
		during desk reviews
1.3	Health and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited funding affecting promotion CLTSH in the island sub-counties. (implementation of CLTS is only on mainland)</li> <li>• Poor hygiene at island/fishing communities as observed in field visits</li> </ul>
1.4	Institutional and Systems Strengthening	Sub-county water boards not instituted and not operational

### 1.5 Purpose of this 5-year WASH Strategic Plan FY2020/21-2024/25

This Strategic Plan serves four important purposes, namely:

- a) It enables Namayingo District WASH consolidate on its achievements while at the same time addressing implementation challenges and constraints facing activities that continue to show relevance in the district WASH catchment,
- b) It positions Namayingo District WASH for advocacy and articulates the direction to guide its actions over the next five years,
- c) It describes how Namayingo District WASH will use WASH as entry point to promote and protect human rights, and
- d) It details the requisite resource mobilisation mechanism to translate the identified goals and objectives over the plan period into reality.

### 1.6 Process of Developing the 5-year WASH Strategic Plan FY2020/21-2024/25

The process of developing WASH Strategic Plan was highly participatory and four fold: an inception meeting was held with the Embassy of Iceland and later Namayingo District WASH technical team in which a harmonised approach and method to the process was adopted. Later, a field consultation involving Namayingo District WASH stakeholders was conducted in November 2019 and the findings was shared in the Final Report titled Situation Analysis of WASH in Namayingo district; findings from this Report provided input to this WASH Strategic Plan at a high level, an all-inclusive 2-day wider stakeholders' workshop held at the district headquarters. A draft document was subjected to an internal Namayingo District WASH review whose input and comments were integrated into a Draft Final Strategic Plan.

## 2.0 CONTEXT ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Analytical framework

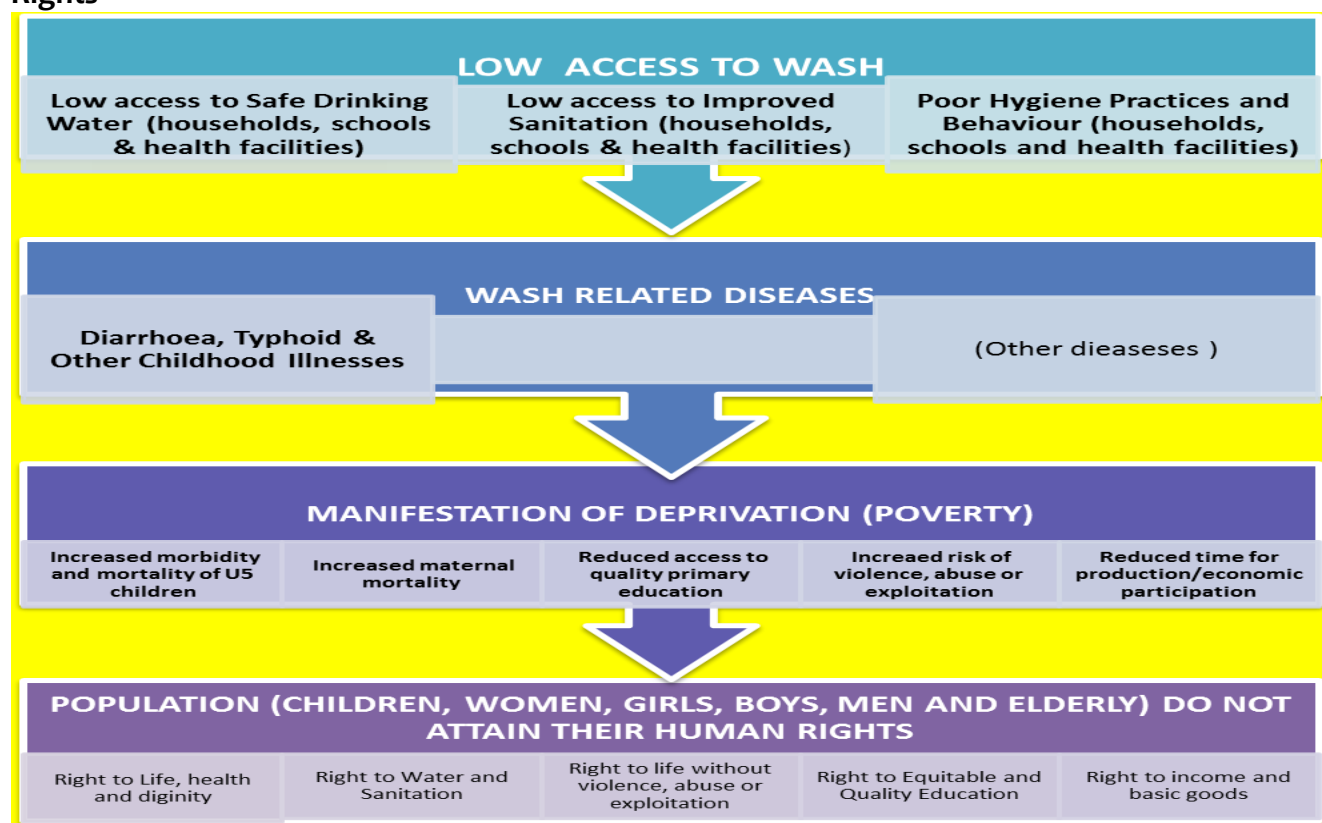
The context analysis was based on the analytical framework premised on the human rights approach, identifying the link between WASH and human rights, especially for the women and children, and other vulnerable groups or disadvantaged poor communities. Lack of appropriate WASH has significant negative impacts on health, education, gender equality and inclusion, production and income, and the environmental sustainability, all of which are multi-dimensions of poverty.

Lack of appropriate WASH services leads to high incidences of diarrhea diseases, worm infections and respiratory tract infections, which are a major public health concern in Uganda (see more elaboration on the public health aspect in section 2.2 below). Besides inadequate WASH affects women and the girl child who bear disproportionate burden on water-centered activities and the care for the sick, which limits their entry into the cash economy, exposes them to the risk of violence, abuse and exploitation, and the physical burden affects the health of pregnant women and the new born; the WASH related child illness, lack of toilets, water and menstruation hygiene facilities or services at schools, and time spent on water collection duties lead to many children missing school; and at the economic front, water has an economic value and should be recognized as an economic good. Within this context, it is vital to recognize the basic right of all human beings to have access to appropriate water and sanitation and hygiene services at an affordable price.

The diagram 1 below illustrates the logical link between WASH, the multi-dimensions of deprivation or poverty and human rights:

- The link between WASH and the 5 manifestations of deprivation (poverty)
- The link between 5 manifestations of deprivation (poverty) and human rights
- Ultimately the direct link between WASH and human rights.

**Figure 1: Diagram Illustrating the Links between WASH, Deprivation (Poverty) and Human Rights**



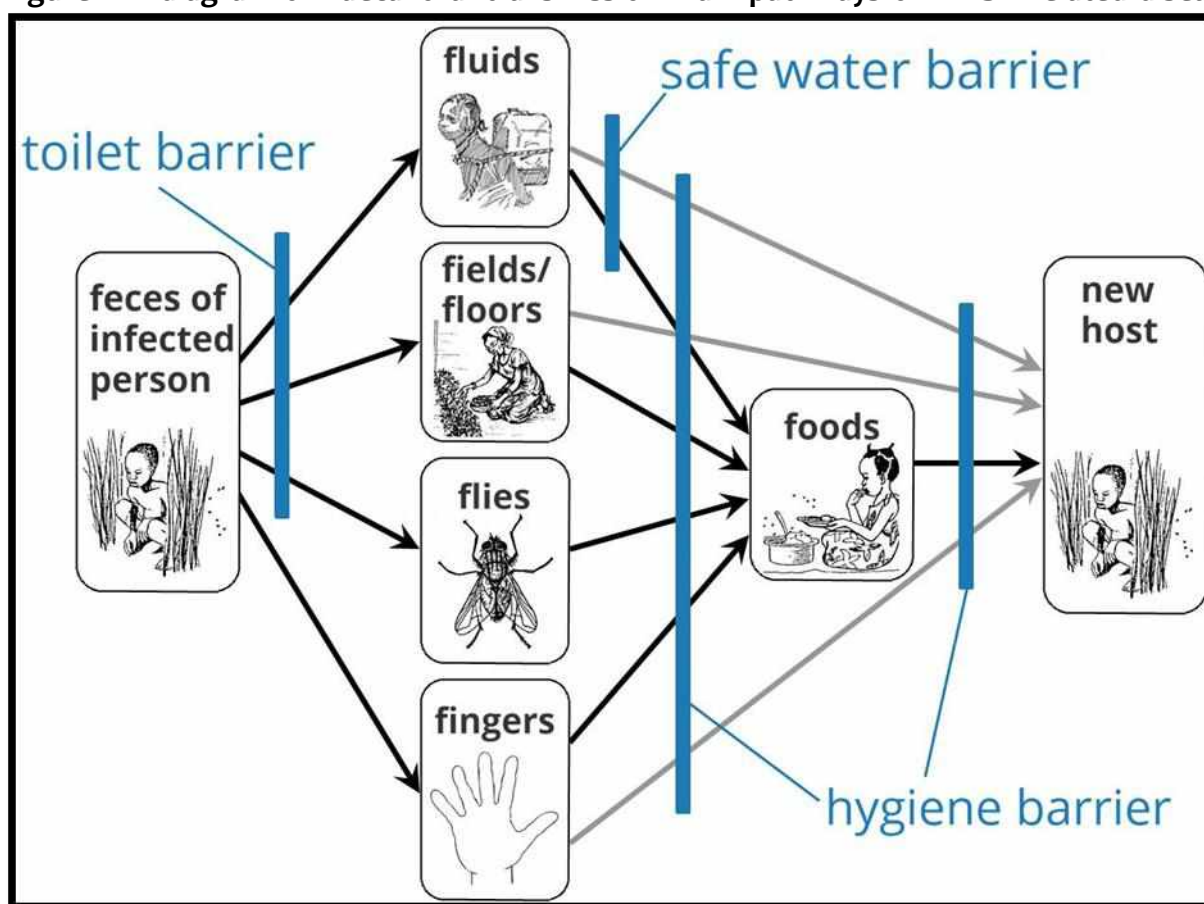
## 2.2 Public Health Aspects

Lack of adequate sanitation, unsafe or limited water supplies and poor hygiene practices and behaviours can contribute to the spread of preventable WASH related diseases. The most prevalent diseases, such as diarrhoea or worm infections, are spread by germs that pollute the environments. Human and animal faeces are the main source of diarrheal pathogens (organisms that cause disease). These germs enter the environment when people and animals defecate, and are then spread to other humans by fingers, flies, in fluids (mostly water), and via surfaces, such as fields. The movement of pathogens from the faeces of a sick person to where they are ingested by somebody else can take many pathways, some direct and some indirect. Understanding how the pathogens are transmitted allows engineers and public health workers to intervene in appropriate ways to break the transmission cycle, saving lives and reducing unnecessary suffering.

Excreta-related water-borne diseases can be transmitted by any route which allows faecal matter to enter the mouth; the faecal-oral route. In 1958, Wagner and Lanoix identified the major means of transmission and produced what is now known as the ‘f’ diagram<sup>2</sup>. This diagram illustrates the main pathways. They are easily memorized as they all begin with the letter ‘f’: fluids (drinking water) food, flies, fields (crops and soil), floors, fingers and floods (and surface water generally)<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Note that the diagram is a summary of pathways: other associated routes may be important, for example, drinking water may be contaminated by a dirty water container or food may be infected by dirty cooking utensils.

Figure 2: F-diagram on faecal-oral transmission main pathways of WASH related diseases



Source: <https://water1st.org/problem/f-diagram/>

The F-channels imply that stopping the paths of contamination can be defined at the faecal contamination point and at the faecal-oral transmission point. Thus, the pathways by which germs can spread from person to person can be prevented through primary and secondary barriers outlined below:

- I. **Toilet Barrier:** This is the primary barrier that stops faecal contamination of the environment. It entails construction and effective use of appropriate toilets that ensure separation of faeces from the environment, including children's faeces to achieving open defecation free status, and proper treatment and safe disposal of faecal sludge. The toilet barrier stops faecal contamination of the environment through most windows (fluids, flies, fields, floors and floods), with the exception of the fingers (hands).
- II. **Water Barrier:** This has the element of primary barrier as it stops faecal contamination of fluids (drinking water sources); at the same time it has elements of secondary barrier because it stops faecal-oral transmission of germs through the fluid window by use of safe drinking water. It involves protection of water sources to make drinking water safe from contamination by faeces in the environment.
- III. **Hygiene Barrier:** This is a secondary barrier that stops faecal-oral transmission of germs. It entails practice of appropriate hygiene behaviour like hand washing at critical times (after use of toilet, after cleaning faeces of the baby, before handling food/ before food preparation and before eating) which eliminate the finger window of faecal-oral

transmission route. In addition the hygiene barrier involves proper preparation and safe handling of food, and safe water chain (collection, transportation, treatment, and storage) before final consumption.

## 2.3 Legal, Policy and Strategies guiding WASH interventions

The legal, policy, and strategic instruments pertaining to WASH interventions are influenced to a large extent by the International and Regional (African Union) Conventions, Declarations and Protocols.

### 2.3.1 International level (Global)

The period of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) ended in August 2015 and Uganda as having made significant progressed but missed narrowly to achieve target 7.C - Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The post-MDG Agenda for the period 2015-2030 is guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. The SDGs cover social and economic development issues including poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, water, sanitation, environment, peace and social justice. The SDGs build on the achievements made under the MDGs and motivate countries to embark on a more sustainable development path and its implementation is described as "Localizing the SDGs" to highlight the role of local institutions and local actors.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes a dedicated SDG No. 6 on WASH that sets out to “ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.” It expands the Millennium Development Goal’s focus on drinking water and sanitation to cover the entire water cycle, including the management of water, waste water and ecosystem resources; it at the core, links to and underpins all of the other SDGs.

**Table 1: WASH against Global Targets**

SDG global targets	SDG global indicators
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to <b>safe and affordable</b> drinking water for all ( <b>100%</b> )	6.1.1 Proportion of population using <b>safely managed drinking water services</b>
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to <b>adequate and equitable</b> sanitation and hygiene for all ( <b>100%</b> ) and <b>end open defecation</b> , paying special attention to the <b>needs of women and girls</b> and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using: a) <b>safely managed sanitation services</b> and b) a <b>handwashing facility with soap and water</b> c) Proportion of population practising <b>open defecation</b>
6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	
6.4 substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	
6.5 Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate.	
6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.	



SDG global targets	SDG global indicators
1.4 By 2030, ensure all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources as well as access to <b>basic services</b> .	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (including access to <b>basic drinking water</b> , <b>basic sanitation</b> and <b>basic handwashing facilities</b> )

Uganda adopted and localized the SDGs into its development frameworks. The SDGs were incorporated into the NDP-II to define the development obligations and commitments to the post-2015 global development agenda and setting targets for the country's development results for planned interventions. The SDGs have also been integrated into Sector and Local Government Plans and budgets, including implementation, monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

### 2.3.2 National Planning Strategy and Shared Vision

#### 2.3.2.1 Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF)

Uganda adopted the comprehensive national development planning framework (CNDPF) policy in 2007, which is the overall guiding framework for development planning in the country. Prior to the CNDPF policy, the poverty eradication action plan (PEAP) was the planning framework for the country since 1997, with the overarching goal of poverty eradication. The CNDPF policy outlines the principles and guidelines to be followed in developing national and local government development plans in the context of a shared national vision. The policy is operationalized through a mix of long-term, medium term and short term planning frameworks comprising of: the 30-year Uganda Vision 2040, three 10-year National Development Plans, six medium-term 5-year National Development Plans with corresponding Sector Development Plans and Local Government Development Plans, and the short-term annual budgets and work-plans. The policy links to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030. These policy frameworks define the strategies, priorities, targets and implementation schedules for the WASH sectors, among others.

#### 2.3.2.2 The Uganda National Vision 2040

The Uganda National Vision 2040 was launched in April 2013. It provides a long-term focus for national development efforts and defines the direction and strategy towards attaining the shared vision statement of **“A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 Years”**. This statement implies a change from a predominantly peasant low income to medium income country within 30 years. The Vision 2040 is the apex of development planning in the country and all development plans are expected to aim at realizing that vision. The benchmarks for Vision 2040 is to raise GDP per capita to USD 9,500, reduce the proportion of the population living below the poverty line to 5%. With regard to WASH, its target is to increase population with piped water systems to 100%. Other targets include increasing proportion of the population having access to electricity to 80%, increase life expectancy to 85 years. To achieve these goals, the country will harness its opportunities, (agriculture, tourism, oil and gas, ICT, trade and the abundant labour force) by strengthening the fundamentals (like human capital development and infrastructure).

#### 2.3.2.3 The National Development Plans

Uganda is implementing the second National Development Plan (NDP II) for period 2015/16-2019/20, which stipulates its medium-term strategic direction, development priorities and

implementation strategies. The national strategic direction is defined by the goal of **“attaining lower middle-income status by 2020 with an annual per capita income of USD 1,033”**. This goal is to be achieved through strengthening competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth with prioritization of growth opportunities narrowed to only three (agriculture; tourism; minerals, oil and gas and development fundamentals to only two (infrastructure and human capital development) in order to increase impact and create growth momentum.

The aforementioned goal is cascaded down into four broad national objectives: (a) increase sustainable production, productivity and value addition in key growth opportunities, (b) increase the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure to accelerate the country's competitiveness, (c) enhance human capital development, and (d) straighten mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery. With regard to WASH, NDP-II target was to increase access to safe water from 65 percent to 79 percent in rural areas and from 77 percent to 100 percent in urban areas by 2020.

#### **2.3.2.4 National WASH Sector Strategic Development Plan**

The Water and Environment sector through its strategic plan emphasizes increasing access to safe water and sanitation and hygiene Water in line with the NDP II target (increasing access to safe water to 79 in rural areas and 100 percent in urban areas by 2020). The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is the responsible line Ministry for water-related issues.

In order to ably monitor the SDG indicators, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) developed a new set of Sector Performance Indicators (SPIs) in FY 2017/18 which replaced the golden and platinum indicators. The Sector Performance Report 2018 highlights the performance of some indicators by end of June 2018.

Under basic water, the government of Uganda is committed to ensure universal access to an improved drinking water source. This has been done through several interventions including: construction of mini solar powered water schemes countrywide, and large gravity flow schemes that cover several sub-counties. The Presidential Directive of ‘one water source per village’ also addresses the same cause especially in the local governments. The percentage of population using an improved drinking water source was good in both rural and the urban areas (70% and 77% respectively).

The percentage of collected water samples that complied with national standards in rural areas was fair (64%), good (89%) in small towns, and very good (99.3%) in towns managed by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC). The water quality rating implies that the rural populace is more likely to suffer from water borne diseases like typhoid, cholera, bilharzia, and dysentery etc.

The functionality of water facilities ranged between: good (85% in rural) and very good (93% in small towns). Functionality of water systems has a positive bearing on access and availability of water supplies.

The major challenges encountered in the sector include inadequate government funding, inadequate capacity of the local governments to deliver sector services, continued degradation of forests, wetlands and water resources, mainly through the effects of climate change and various un-sustainable exploitation practices such as encroachment,



deforestation and pollution. Most of these problems can be attributed to increasing economic activity coupled with rapidly increasing population.

### **2.3.2.5 The Second Local Government/District Development Plan (DDP-II)**

During the review of the Namayingo District Development Plan II-water sector, it was noted that the plan had ten (10) redefined goals and targets and some of the key goals are mentioned below;

- **Water Access;** carryout construction of new facilities (ensuring at least one source per village) and introducing a mix of technological options in the District so as to increase the coverage from 34% to over 60% in five (5) years
- **Functionality and asset management;** carryout prompt maintenance of existing water sources, engaging Hand Pump Mechanics Association(HPMA), establishing Sub-County Water and Sanitation Board (SCWSSB)with purpose of strengthening Community Based Management System (CBMS)of the water sources in order to increase functionality from an average of 74% to over 90% in five (5) years.
- **Mini piped water schemes;** plan, carryout designs and construct mini piped water schemes in at least five rural growth centres’.
- **Climate change adaptation & resilience (catchment and environmental management).** Preparation of source protection plans, demarcation and protection of lake buffer zones and mapping, designing & implementation of adaptation measures to vulnerable communities.
- **Sanitation and hygiene;** plan, design and construct sanitation facilities in at least twenty (20) Rural Growth Centres within the next five years.
- Solar powered piped schemes for Fish Landing sites.

### **2.3.2.6 Presidential Directive on Improved Water Source per Village**

The current strategic policy directive by Government is to ensure provision of at least one safe or improved water source per village (Refer to New Sector Performance indicator 3). The water supply atlas indicates that 66 villages (23%) out of 288 villages do not have a water source. The Sector is also encouraging the motorization of boreholes by use of solar energy source and construction of four faucets at the borehole site so as to reduce waiting time.

### **2.3.2.7 The Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Approach**

The District Sanitation and Hygiene Conditional Grant (DSHCG) as well as the Uganda Sanitation Fund (USF) promote Community Led Total Sanitation as an approach to improve sanitation and hygiene in communities. This approach has been effective in communities such as Buswale & Buyinja Sub-counties and can be upscale to the rest of the sub-counties provided adequate funding.

The two programmes (DSHCG, USF) is not being implemented in the island sub-counties due to limited funds and increased costs associated with accessibility to the islands. This has led to low coverage in basic health and hygiene.

## 3.0 DISTRICT WASH SECTOR SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 3.1 Water Service Component

#### 3.1.1 Safe drinking water

Safe drinking water is essential for human health, welfare and productivity and is also widely recognised as a human right. Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on health. While improving water quality is critical to prevent the transmission of diarrhoea and other diseases, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is also important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for collecting water from distant sources. The data in table shows the results from the household survey on the situation of safe drinking water at household level against the benchmarks for water service levels/ladders with reference to WASH sector performance, NDP-II targets, SDG targets and Uganda Vision 2040 targets.

**Table 2: Access and use of Water facilities/services**

Water Service Ladder	Indicator	Namayingo District (2019)	Benchmark		Reference for Benchmarks
			Variable	Year	
Safely Managed Drinking Water	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises	1.1%	100%	2030	Target: SDG 2030
			100%	2040	Target: Uganda Vision 2040
			57.2%	2019/20	Sector Performance (Urban)
Basic Water Service	Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source.	46%	100%	2030	Target: SDG 2030
			100%	2040	Target: SDG 2030
			69%	2019/20	Sector Performance (Rural)
			79%	2019/20	Target: NDP II 2020 (Rural)
			100%	2019/20	Target: NDP II 2020 (Urban)
Unimproved Water Service or Lake	Percentage of population using drinking water from unprotected source or lake	52.9%	0%		
			31%	2019/20	Sector Performance (Rural)
			21%	2019/20	Sector Performance (Urban)

**Household main source of drinking water:** The study asked the households on their main source of drinking water. The table above shows that Namayingo district has a low rate of water coverage in terms of safely managed water (piped water on premises) at 1% and basic water (drinking water from improved water source) at 46%. More than a half of the population (52.9%) gets water from an unimproved water sources or open water from the lake. The data further shows that the district has a significant gaps to reach the current performance levels for the Water and Environment sector and NDP II target, and much

wider gap to reach the UN SDG 2030 target or Uganda Vision 2040 target of 99% for safely managed water level and 53% for basic water service level.

The results on other key WASH indicators for the water component were established from the household survey as highlighted below (see summary in Volume II to this Report):

**Table 3: Other WASH Indictors for Water**

<b>Water Service Indicator</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Type of main source of drinking water and secondary water source for households</b>	
% of households whose main source of water is borehole*	88.2
% of households whose main source of water is the lake**	58.4
<b>Adequacy of water for house used by households</b>	
% of households who perceive the amount of water the household use as <i>being mostly enough</i>	28.0
% of households with availability of water every day of the year	72.0
<b>Quality of water at household level</b>	
% of households reporting water tests ever conducted in their households	9.1
% of households perceiving water quality as being <i>good to very good</i>	33.5
% of households perceiving water quality as being fair (not good and not bad)	25.6
% of households perceiving water quality as being bad	41.1
% of households who never treat their drinking water to make it safe	80.2
<b>Time spent collecting water (around time) and water collection burden</b>	
% of households spending less than 30 minutes collecting water for drinking and other uses	20.7
% of households spending 30 or more minutes collecting water for drinking and other uses	70.4
% of households where adult women mostly bear the burden of fetching water	80.4
% of households where adult men mostly bear the burden of fetching water	9.8
% of households where boys below 15 mostly bear the burden of fetching water	5.8
% of households where girls below 15 mostly bear the burden of fetching water	4.0
<b>Water user fees and affordability</b>	
% of households who pay fees for operation and maintenance of the water supply system	51.3
% of households that believe fee is for operation & maintenance of the water supply system	87.4
% of households who believe the fee charged is high or very high	44.1
% of households who believe the fee charged is fair	42.0

<b>Water service in schools and health facilities</b>	
<b>% of schools with access to drinking water from improved source</b>	<b>#%</b>
<b>% of health facilities with access drinking water from improved water source</b>	<b>#%</b>

*\*n=214 sampled households that reported using improved water sources; \*\*n=238 sampled households that reported using unimproved water sources.*

**Type of drinking water source:** The household survey found that the main source of drinking water for households that reported having access to improved water source were the hand pumped boreholes, which accounted for 88.2%. With regard to households using unimproved water source of drinking water, the study found that majority (58.4%) drew their drinking water directly from the lake. Further consultations revealed that the fishing villages are in locations where their boreholes are dysfunctional due to high salinity levels.

**Household water adequacy:** The study assessed if water available to the households was adequate and the study found that the majority (72%) of the households reported they have adequate water while 28% of the households reported that the water used was not enough.

**Household water treatment to make it safer to drink:** The study found that the majority (80.2%) of the households reported that they had never treated their drinking water in any way to make it safe, despite a significant 41% of households perceiving their water to be of bad quality and a significant number collected water from the lake. Besides, only 9% indicated that water quality tests had been conducted on water in their households.

**Time spent to collect water:** The study found that majority (70.4%) of the households spent over 30 minutes to collect water and only 20.7% spend less than 30 minutes. The burden of collecting water was reported by the majority (80%) of households borne by adult women.

**Water user fees and affordability:** The study found that majority over half (51%) of the households paid fees for operation and maintenance of water and 87% believed the money was used on O&M. Less than half (44%) of the households that paid user fees believed that the user fees were high while 42% believed it was fair.

### **3.1.2 Area Disparity in Water Services**

The data from the survey indicated that there are wide inequalities in access to safe drinking water among the nine sub-counties in Namayingo district. Table 6 below shows that the area disparities in access to basic water service compared. It reveals that more households using unimproved or open water sources in the fishing communities account for 97.5% households in Sigulu sub-county, 90% in Buhemba sub-county, 80% in Banda sub-county and 79.2% in Lolwe sub-county.

**Table 4: Area Disparities in Water Services**

Sub-counties	Status of Water Service Coverage by Sub county by Service Level Indicators (Year 2019)			
	Safely Managed Drinking Water: Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises	Basic Water Service: Percentage of population using an improved (protected) drinking water source.	Unimproved Water Service or Open Water: Percentage of population using drinking water from unprotected source or open water	Total
Namayingo TC	0.70%	91.4%	7.9%	100%
Buyinja SC	0%	98.1%	1.9%	100%
Buswale SC	0%	100%	0%	100%
Mutumba SC	0%	32.9%	67.1%	100%
Banda SC	0.2%	19.8%	80%	100%
Buhemba SC	0%	10%	90%	100%
Sigulu SC	0.2%	2.3%	97.5%	100%
Lolwe SC	0%	20.8%	79.2%	100%
Bukana SC	0%	13.6%	86.4%	100%
<b>Namayingo</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 3.1.3 Water Technological Options

Namayingo District Local government is making concerted efforts to improve safe water coverage, and different technologies have been explored to achieve this. The summary below shows the different technological options at the district.

#### 3.1.3.1 Improved water sources

- Point Water Supply technologies where the boreholes are the most predominant water supply technology in the district followed by protected springs. These technologies do not adequately address issues such as walking distances and queuing because the locations of these water points are dictated by nature.
- Piped water system with high yielding boreholes as the source. This technology is currently challenged the quality of water sourced from boreholes, which is salty and hard water and its acceptance by the community is rather low.
- Piped Water System with surface water from the lake as the source: The technology is appropriate to address to challenge of salty/hard water sources from boreholes, and the lake water resource is with reach of every sub-county. However this option is potentially expensive because of the cost of large scale water works that may be required coupled with the cost of treatment.

#### 3.1.4 Limitation of the hand-pump technology (Boreholes)

Although hand pump borehole technology is a widely used in the district, its continued use is limited due to the following factors;

- Poor quality of underground water in the sub-counties of Banda, Mutumba, Buhemba due to high dissolved minerals leading to salinity as well as hardness.
- Poor underground water potential in most of the areas surrounded by Lake Victoria and as well as the island sub-counties of Bukana, Sigulu and Lolwe. This has led to dry wells

- Sub-counties such as Buswale, Buyinja have water coverage above 85% with villages have at least one safe water source therefore motorization of the existing water sources is rather recommended than drilling new sources.

## 3.2 Sanitation Service Component

### 3.2.1 Access to improved Sanitation Services

Safe management of human excreta is vital for public health and is widely recognized as a human right. Inadequate sanitation is closely associated with diarrheal diseases, which exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths, as well as parasitic infections such as soil transmitted helminthes (worms) and a range of other neglected tropical diseases. While access to a hygienic toilet facility is essential as primary barrier for stopping faecal contamination hence reducing the transmission of pathogens, it is equally important to ensure safe disposal of the excreta produced. The sharing and location or distance and sharing of sanitation facilities is also an important consideration given the negative impacts on dignity, privacy and personal safety, especially for women and girls. The data in table 7 shows the results from the household survey on the situation of sanitation at household level against the benchmarks for sanitation service levels/ladders with reference to WASH sector performance, NDP-II 2020 targets, SDG 2030 targets and Uganda Vision 2040 targets.

**Table 5: Status of sanitation facilities/services**

Sanitation Service Levels/ Ladders Indicator	Namayingo District (2019)	Benchmark		Benchmark Reference
		Variable	Year	
<b>Safely managed sanitation service: Percentage of population using improved sanitation (toilet) facilities on household premises not shared</b>	0%	100% 100%	2030 2040	SDG Target Uganda Vision 2040
<b>Basic sanitation service: Percentage of population using improved sanitation (toilet) facilities not shared (n=450) ***</b>	9.11%	100% 100%	2020 2030	NDP-II target (rural) SDG target
<b>Unimproved sanitation: Percentage of population using unimproved sanitation (toilet) facilities (n=450)</b>	70.44%	100% 100%	2020 2030	NDP-II target (rural) SDG target
<b>No toilet (“open defecation”): Percentage of population that dispose human faeces in open environment (n=450)</b>	20.44%	0% 0%	2020 2030	NDP-II target SDG target
<b>% of households disposing child faeces in open (n=300)</b>	12.3%	0% 0%	2020 2030	NDP-II target SDG target
<b>% of households that take children to defecate in open (n=300)</b>	36.3%			
<b>Schools and Health Facilities</b>				
<b>Sanitation services in schools: Percentage of population in schools with access to improved sanitation facilities</b>				
<b>Sanitation services in health facilities: Percentage of health facilities with access to improved sanitation facilities</b>				



\*\*\* The population with access to improved sanitation, includes basic latrines and some shared toilets and do adequately reflect facility quality.

**Availability of appropriate toilet facilities at the household:** Overall, the majority (80%) of the households surveyed indicated that they owned a toilet facility, irrespective of whether it was improved or not improved. The table above shows that Namayingo district has a low rate of sanitation coverage with zero safely managed sanitation service and basic sanitation service defined as improved toilet facility that is not shared at only 9%. Most (70%) of the households use unimproved toilet facilities while a significant number (20%) of households reported they did not have any type toilet facility at all. The data further shows that the district has a significant gaps to reach the current performance levels for the Water and Environment sector, NDP II target for 2020 and SDG targets for 2030 ranging from 90% for basic sanitation to 00% for safely managed sanitation.

The results on other key WASH indicators for the sanitation component were established from the household survey as highlighted below:

**Type of toilet at the household:** The survey team observed as to what type of toilet existed at the household level and it was established that the majority (70%) of the households surveyed had unimproved toilet facilities.

**Table 6: Type of latrine technologies used by households**

S/ n	Sanitation Service Ladder	Type of toilet /Latrine	No. of Households	%
1	<b>Safely managed sanitation</b>	Flush toilets (various types)	0	0.00%
2	<b>Basic service</b>		41	9.11%
	Basic sanitation service	Ventilated improved pit latrine	19	4.22%
	Basic sanitation service	Covered latrine with slab	22	4.89%
3	<b>Unimproved sanitation service</b>		317	70.444%
	Unimproved	Covered latrine with no slab	89	19.78%
	Unimproved	Uncovered latrine with slab	67	14.89%
	Unimproved	Uncovered latrine with no slab	149	33.11%
	Unimproved	Other	12	2.67%
4	<b>No sanitation facility</b>	No toilet (open defecation)	92	20.44%
<b>Total</b>			<b>450</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Location of the toilet:** Of those who had toilet, the survey team established the location of the toilet the study found that most (82%) of the households surveyed had their toilet within their own yard/ compound.

**If the toilet is shared at the household:** Of those who reportedly they had a toilet, the survey team asked the household respondents as to whether they shared or not shared the toilet with other households that they know or whether the facility is open to the use of the general public. The study found that majority (88.3%) of the households surveyed reported only sharing their toilets with known households but not for the general public.

**Where households without toilet go to:** Of those who reportedly did not have a toilet, the survey team asked the household respondents as to where they went to ease themselves. The study found that most (23.9%) of the households surveyed reported going to the bush / river.

**Reason/s behind not building own toilet:** Of those who reportedly did not have a toilet, the survey team asked the household respondents as to where they went to ease themselves. The study found that majority (72.7%) of the households' surveyed reported lack of space as a constraint. Table below presents a summary of the study area disparities in sanitation services.

### 3.2.2 Situation of Open Defecation

There are two levels at which the situation of open defecation has been analysed, that is, where the households that do not have the latrines go, and **disposal of children faeces/Where baby is taken for defecation:** As indicated above 20% of the households do not have any form of toilet facilities and these can be assumed as practicing open defecation, although only 23.9% (n=92) reported going to the bush. Regarding disposal of children faeces, 36.3 of households that had children under-5 years indicated they defecated in the open while 12.3% reported that they disposed children faeces in the open representing a significant aspect of open defecation from children. The faeces of young children are often regarded as less harmful than adults by mothers/caregivers, which leads to higher rates of unsafe disposal of child faeces. Child faeces, possibly having a higher loading of pathogens than the adults (WHO, 2009) increase the risk of childhood diarrhoea. Previous studies have identified significant association between under-five diarrhoea and unsafe disposal of child faeces (Bawankule et al., 2017).

### Area Disparities in Sanitation Services in Namayingo District

Overall, the district has a low sanitation status, but the situation is far worse in the fishing communities in both the island sub-counties as well as sub-counties bordering the lake.

### Solid Waste and Waste Water Management

Availability of a garbage pit: The survey team asked and observed compound of the household respondents as to whether they had a garbage pit. The study found that majority (61.6%) of the households surveyed reported not having a garbage pit.

## 3.3 Hygiene Component

### 3.3.1 Hygiene Behaviour and Practices

Hand washing with water and soap is among the most cost-effective interventions for reducing the transmission of diseases and has been identified as the top priority for hygiene monitoring. The adoption of good hygiene behaviours, particularly hand washing, has been shown to have a major impact on health, particularly by reducing diarrhoeal disease. The evidence for such impact is stronger than for water supply and sanitation and is also identified as the most cost-effective health intervention at \$3.35/DALY. Hand washing also helps reduce acute respiratory infections (ARI), although the evidence is less strong. Direct observation of practice of hygiene behaviour is difficult, but the household survey included questions that guided the data collectors to visit the hand washing facility and observed if water and soap were present. The results were as highlighted in table 9 below:



**Table 7: Access and use of Hygiene facilities/services**

S/N	Hygiene Service Levels/Ladders Indicator	Status: Namayingo District (2019)
1	<b>Basic Hygiene Service:</b> Percentage of households where there is no hand washing facility on premises with water and soap.	72.4%
2	<b>Limited Hygiene/No Service:</b> Percentage of households where there is availability of hand washing facility on premises without water and soap/no hand washing facility on the premises.	77.6%
3	<b>Basic Hygiene Service in Health Facilities:</b> Percentage of Health Facilities with availability of hand washing facility with water and soap.	24%
4	<b>Basic Hygiene Service in Schools<sup>3</sup>:</b> Percentage of Institutional population in schools where there is availability of hand washing facility with water and soap.	
6	<b>Menstrual hygiene facilities &amp; services in schools<sup>4</sup>:</b> Percentage of schools with private place to wash and change - with water and soap (with menstrual hygiene materials)	

**Availability of a hand-washing facility used by households:** This WASH situational analysis study has established that majority (72.4%) of the households surveyed reported not having a hand-washing facility at their households. The lack of a handwashing facility is inextricably linked to challenges around knowledge, attitude and practice issues and not necessarily household resources to avail the necessities at the home.

**Availability of soap and water at a hand-washing facility in or near sanitation facilities:** In the case of management of handwashing facility at the sanitation facility, this WASH study established that majority (77.6%) of the households surveyed reported having hand washing facility on premises without water and soap/no hand washing facility on the premises.

**Critical times for washing hands:** The WASH situational analysis study reveals that majority (95.3%) of the households surveyed reported doing so after using the toilet, followed by 89.1% who stated doing so before eating meals.

<sup>3</sup> The indicator value will be extracted from the commissioned Namayingo district Education sector situation analysis study, 2019.

<sup>4</sup> The indicator value will be extracted from the commissioned Namayingo district Education sector situation analysis study, 2019.

### 3.3.2 Area Disparities in Hygiene Services in Namayingo District

Table below presents highlights of the hygiene situation in the study area.

**Table 8: Area Disparities in Hygiene Services by Sub-county (2019)**

District/Lower Local Government	Basic Hygiene Service	Limited/No hand washing facility	Total
	Percentage of households where there is availability of hand washing facility on premises with water and soap.	Percentage of households with hand washing facility on premises without water and soap/No hand washing facility	
Namayingo TC	26.30%	73.70%	100%
Buyinja SC	24.10%	75.90%	100%
Buswale SC	32.90%	67.10%	100%
Mutumba SC	25.90%	74.10%	100%
Banda SC	15%	85%	100%
Buhemba SC	15%	85%	100%
Sigulu SC	5%	95%	100%
Lolwe SC	0%	100%	100%
Bukana SC	32.2%	67.80%	100%
Namayingo District	22.40%	77.60%	100%

Source: Household Survey (October 2019)

**What is used to wash hands with after using the toilet:** The survey team asked the household respondents as to what is used to wash hands with after using the toilet. The study found that majority (57.3%) of the households' respondents' surveyed reported using soap and water followed by water only (32%).

**What is used to wash hands with after cleaning baby's excreta:** Of those who reported having children 5 years in the household, the survey team asked the household respondents as to what is used to wash hands with after cleaning baby's excreta. The study found that majority (52%) of the households' surveyed reported using soap and water followed by water only (35.7%).

### 3.3.3 WASH Related Burden of Disease

Poor WASH conditions are major causes of preventable illness and deaths throughout the developing world and are the leading causes of diarrhoeal deaths of children. Globally 64.2 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs<sup>5</sup>) are attributed to unsafe water, poor sanitation and hygiene practices, of which 52.5 million (82 per cent) are in low-income countries. The burden of disease falls heavily on children, with children under 5 accounting for 88 per cent of the DALYs in low income countries (over 46 million DALYs); poor sanitation and hygiene is accounted for about 19% of all deaths of children younger than 5 years in low income settings and diarrhoea is the second biggest killer of children under 5 worldwide (WHO, 2017) and. Each episode of diarrhoea in children contributes to malnutrition, reduced

<sup>5</sup> DALY is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill health, disability or early death

resistance to infections and when prolonged, to impaired physical and cognitive growth and development as well as school readiness and performance.

Incidence of diarrhoea among children under 5 years in the two weeks preceding this survey: The survey established that out of the households that reported having children under-5 years, the incidence of diarrhoea disease among the children under 5 years was 27.7% compared to 72.3% of the households surveyed reported not having such incidence (see details in the table 11 below).

**Table 9: Children under age 5 that had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding this survey**

S/N	Sub county	Household reporting that their children under age of five years had diarrhoea in two weeks preceding this survey by area			
		Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)	No. of Households
1	Namayingo TC	26.1	73.9	100	23
2	Buyinja	35.7	64.3	100	42
3	Buswale	33.3	66.7	100	51
4	Mutumba	17.5	82.5	100	57
5	Banda	30.0	70.0	100	20
6	Buhemba	40.7	59.3	100	27
7	Sigulu	25.0	75.0	100	32
8	Lolwe	35.3	64.7	100	17
9	Bukana	12.9	87.7	100	31
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>

### 3.4 WASH Governance

At the local government level, the council committee responsible for water is mandated to regularly meet and discuss service delivery issues including supervision reports, performance assessment results, LG PAC reports and submissions from the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSCC) etc. The water sector committee presents issues that require approval to Council.

As part of measures of promoting transparency and accountability the AWP, budget and the Water Development grant releases and expenditures are required to be displayed on the district notice boards as per the PPDA Act and usually discussed at advocacy meetings.

In enhancing accountability all WSS projects are required to be clearly labelled indicating the name of the project, date of construction, the contractor and source of funding. The district Water department is mandated to share information widely to the public to enhance transparency of information on tenders and contract awards (indicating contractor name /contract and contract sum) that are displayed on the District notice boards.

Participation of communities in WSS programmes is a critical component in WASH good governance. For instance, communities are required to apply for water/ public sanitation facilities as per the sector critical requirements (including community contributions). This is an area where the rights holders (water users) face challenges in promoting a demand-driven WASH initiative.

At water points, the Water and Sanitation Committees are mandated to; i) collect O&M funds, ii) carry out preventive maintenance and minor repairs, iii) ensure that facility is fenced/protected, or iv) there is an M&E plan.

**Table 10: WASH resource governance**

% of households aware of a Water User Committee/ Water and Sanitation User Committee	49.6%
% of households that ever participated in a WUC/WSUC activity	23.8%
% of households that participated in choosing entity for operation & maintenance of water system	19.7%
% of households that believed the WUC/WSC is very much involved in activities in their area	12.6%
% of households that believed their WSUC is able to maintain and operate their water system	86.5%
% of households that reported contacting WUC /WSUC if they had a problem with your water system	25.8%

**Satisfaction with the community WASH services and activities in the area:** The survey team asked the household respondents their satisfaction with the community WASH services and activities in the area. The study found that most (45.6%) of the households surveyed reported not being satisfied with the services.

**Participation in WASH activities:** The survey team asked the household respondents as to whether they had participated in WASH related activities in their area, in the last three months prior to the survey. The study found that majority (80%) of the households surveyed reported not having participated in such events.

**Awareness of any information providers on WASH activities in the area:** The survey team asked the household respondents as to whether they had any awareness of any information providers on WASH activities in the area. The study found that majority (58.7%) of the households surveyed reported being aware of any information providers on WASH activities in the area.

**Satisfaction with the information provided on WASH in the area:** Of those who reportedly being aware of the WASH information providers, in their area, the survey team asked the household respondents as to their satisfaction level on the information provided on WASH in the area. The study established that majority (76.9%) of the households surveyed reported only sharing their toilets with known households but not for the general public. Table below presents a summary of the study area disparities in sanitation services.

### 3.5 Funding Outlook

In assessing the funding streams available for the WASH sector, the study established the major sources of funding and shortfalls against planned interventions.

### 3.5.1 Status of Funding Allocations within the sector and shortfalls

Analysis of the status of the sector funding, allocations, actual expenditure, gaps in funding requirements and strategies or avenues available to address the gaps to meet service delivery standards shows that Namayingo District Local Government receives annually three major types of funding for WASH, namely;

- i) The District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant (DWSCG) from central Government (MWE)
- ii) The District Sanitation & Hygiene Conditional Grant (DSHCG) from Central Government (MWE)
- iii) Uganda Sanitation Fund (USF)

The Namayingo District Development Plan II anticipated a total investment needs of UGX12.9 Billion for the period of the plan, with a sector allocation of UGX2.5 Billion hence a financing gap of UGX10.4 Billion so as to meet service delivery standards as shown in the table below.

Table below is an abstract from the Namayingo District Water Sector Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20 showing a simplified cash flow.

**Table 11: Simplified cash flow and Investment Needs**

S/N	Year	2015/2016 (UGX, '000)	2016/2017 (UGX, '000)	2017/2018 (UGX, '000)	2018/2019 (UGX, '000)	2019/2020 (UGX, '000)	Total (UGX, '000)
A	Investment Needs	2,730,500	2,930,500	2,663,000	2,363,000	2,293,000	12,980,800
B	Investment from DWSCG	502,320	502,320	502,320	502,320	502,320	2,511,600
C	Investment using local revenue	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	10,000
D	Total Revenue (B+C)	503,320	503,820	504,320	504,820	505,320	2,521,600
E	Financing Gap (A-D)	2,227,180	2,426,680	2,158,680	1,858,180	1,787,680	10,458,400

Source: District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant

The table below summarizes the funding for the last three (3) years (Budgets)

**Table 12: Three-year Funding Outlook, 2016/17-2018/19**

Financial Year (FY)	Source of Funding	Approved Budget	Comments
2016-2017	DWSCG	595,541,715	Drilling of boreholes, rehabilitation of boreholes, construction of sanitation facilities, office operations, social mobilizations
	DSHCG	23,000,000	Promoting community-led total sanitation
	USF	0	

2017-2018	DWSCG	536,140,325	Drilling of boreholes, rehabilitation of boreholes, construction of sanitation facilities, office operations, social mobilisations
	DSHCG	21,575,985	Promoting community led total sanitation
	USF	60,000,000	Promoting community led total sanitation
2018-2019	DWSCG	503,318,096	Drilling of boreholes, rehabilitation of boreholes, construction of sanitation facilities, office operations, social mobilisations
	DSHCG	20,648,557	Promoting community led total sanitation
	USF	60,000,000	Promoting community led total sanitation

As the district is challenged with poor underground water potential, poor underground water quality, difficulty in carrying out activities such as CLTS in hard to reach areas such as the island sub-counties, coupled with the need to improve service delivery the financing gap for water and sanitation is envisaged to increase to over UGX15 Billion.

### 3.6 Human resources and capacities of key actors to deliver services

This section presents a summary of the district workforce that synergizes together to deliver on the WASH sector mandate.

#### 3.6.1 District Water Office

The District has substantive staff in key positions with required qualifications as well as experience in planning, designing, implementation and contract management. The District Water Office has a multi-skilled team with key actors, such as District Health Inspector handling Sanitation, as well as the Community Development Officer handling software related issues.

**Table 13: District Water Office Human Resource Outlook**

S/N	Staff	No.	Remarks
1	Water Officer.	1	Dully field.
2	Assistant District Water Officer (ADWO) Mobilization	1	Community Development Officer in-charge water
3	Hygiene Education/Sanitation Officer/Planner	1	DHI
4	Technical Officer in each county	1	N/A
5	Borehole Maintenance Supervisor	1	Ok

#### 3.6.2 Procurement

The District has a functioning contracts committee and all procurements are handled at the District.

#### 3.6.3 Technical Support Unit (TSU)

These are regional offices under the Ministry of water and environment that provide technical backup support to Districts.

### 3.7 Demand-Side (Individual and Household Behaviors)

#### 3.7.1 Awareness of Water and Sanitation User Committee in the area

The survey team asked the household respondents as to whether they aware of Water and Sanitation User Committee in the area. The Survey found that majority (50.4%) of the households' respondents surveyed reported not having any awareness.

#### **3.7.2 Participation in any Water and Sanitation User Committee activities**

The survey team asked the household respondents as to whether they had participated in any Water and Sanitation User Committee activities. The Survey shows that majority (71.7%) of the households surveyed reported not having participated in the related activities.

#### **2.7.3 Involvement of WSUC in managing the WASH activities in their village**

Of those who reported being involved in the WSUC, the survey team asked the household respondents as to whether they believed the WSUC had involvement in WSUC activities in their village. The Survey shows that most (32.3%) of the households surveyed reported that they were involved a little.

#### **3.7.4 Opinion on whether WSUC is able to maintain and operate the water system**

The survey team asked the household respondents as to whether they whether their WSUC is able to maintain and operate the water system. The Survey shows that majority (71.7%) of the households surveyed reported that the WSUC was able to maintain and operate the water system.

#### **3.7.5 People who are reported to whenever there is a problem with the water system**

The survey team asked the household respondents where they reported to whenever there is a problem with the water system. The Survey shows that most (33.6%) of the households surveyed reported not being sure of where to report.



## 4.0 DISTRICT WASH INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Stakeholder Analysis

In pursuing its Vision and Mission, Namayingo District WASH interacts with different levels of stakeholders and ones who require different approaches to achieving their expectations. Annex 1 shows the different levels of stakeholders that range from the Central, Higher and Lower Local Governments, the Development Partners, Traditional and Clan Leaders, the Private Sector, Civil Society, among others.

### 4.2 SWOT Analysis

The Strengths, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats (SWOT) analysis guided the identification of the positives and negatives inside and outside of the WASH Sector. The SWOT analysis has revealed the demands within and outside Namayingo District WASH which are critical for both strategic planning and decision-making. Annex 2 presents a summary of the SWOT analysis for the WASH Sector.

### 4.3 Human Rights Based Approach analysis

Within the causal analysis framework<sup>6</sup>, Namayingo District WASH Interest Group recognises that the root causes to WASH rights abuses arises in part from weakened service delivery system and knowledge, attitudes and practices as a result of the population. Furthermore, limited access to community sensitization and education has relegated majority population especially in the fishing villages, not realise their WASH rights hence subject to abuse. The effect of these WASH rights abuses have resulted into increased morbidity and mortality of U5 children, increased maternal mortality, reduced access to quality primary education, increased risk of violence, abuse or exploitation, and reduced time for production/economic participation.

- Right to Life, Health and Dignity
- Right to Water and Sanitation
- Right to Life without Violence, Abuse or Exploitation
- Right to Equitable and Quality Education
- Right to Income and Basic Goods

Detailed role gap analysis shows that effective performance of the mandated individuals and institutions in WASH activities, such as clan heads and their structures would go a long way in resolving some of the WASH related challenges such as cultural norms that has been associated with negative behaviours; for instance open defaecation by pregnant mothers as a measure of avoiding losing their unborn. However, right holders' trust in these structures remain lacking on account of weak duty bearers' accountability on their actions and poor adherences to well-laid down procedures on WASH matters for which verdict is well received, accepted and honoured. This mistrust has created a crisis of confidence in WASH administration and management.

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<sup>6</sup> See Publication by UNDP Kenya, ACORD, and the Kenyan National Steering Committee for Peace building: Community Peace Recovery and Reconciliation, 2009



Capacity gap analysis shows that much as the rights holders have limited level of awareness of their rights and with which to demand for redress from mandated individuals and institutions, the duty bearers as well as are not responsive due to several capacity challenges including lack of knowledge and skills on current procedures to address or resolve such WASH challenges; limited facilitation capacity that constrain the duty bearers' ability to promptly address the emerging challenges.

#### **4.4 Emerging Issues**

The foregoing context analysis shows key areas for interventions over the medium to long-term:

- The Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to the strategy planning reveals lack of competency of Rights Holders on clarity of WASH rights that are critical in enabling them promptly demand for accountability from duty bearers.
- The HRBA analysis revealed inherent gaps in responsiveness by key mandated actors to WASH rights.
- The Global Summit dubbed *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* also called *Sustainable Development Goals* emphasises eradication of open defaecation, full access to safe drinking water and safe sanitation and global partnership to address these challenges.
- The Second National Development Plan 2015/16-2019/21 that prioritises efficiency in management of WASH resource and inclusive growth agenda.
- The challenge of sustainable socio-economic transformation in Namayingo District WASH catchment.
- Namayingo District WASH institutional efficiency and effectiveness.

## 5.0 STRATEGIC DIRECTION

### 5.1 Namayingo District WASH Vision and Mission

The District Vision is “A developed and harmonious community that has all the essential amenities of life by 2040” and the Mission is “To optimally utilise the available resources for quality service delivery to improve on the quality of life of the population”

### 5.2 Namayingo District WASH Vision and Mission

Namayingo District WASH Vision is “**An accessible, equitable and all-inclusive safe WASH by 2040**” and the Mission is “**to promote and ensure the rational and sustainable utilisation, development and effective management of WASH resources for socio-economic development of the district population**”.

### 5.3 Namayingo District WASH Core Values

Namayingo District WASH sector is anchored on the District’s core values that are fundamental in shaping the beliefs and practices through all its operations. They are summarised in Table below.

**Table 14: Summary of Namayingo District WASH Core Values**

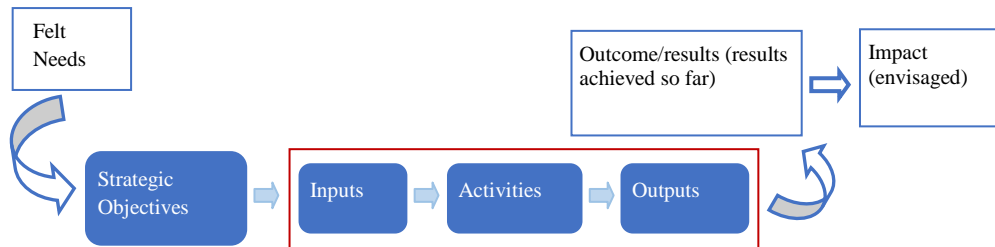
Core Value	Manifestation
Professionalism	The District WASH Team will carry out its duties in an organised, timely manner
Transparency and Accountability	Namayingo District WASH is responsible in the way it utilises and accounts for the resources under its care with a track record and act with highest level of transparency.
Partnerships	We shall involve our clients including development partners in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of our services
Integrity	The WASH Sector shall be honest in conducting public affairs
Innovation	Shall continue to innovate and make use of new ideas, practices that are effective and efficient in provision of water services
Teamwork	Ensure cohesion in the team and success attributed to all members of the team
Inclusiveness	The District WASH sector shall consider all categories including the disadvantaged groups such as Women, the elderly, orphaned and vulnerable in the provision of water
Continuous improvement	We shall use feedback from our clients to continuously improve our services
Stewardship	Namayingo District WASH sector ensures protection and utmost care is taken of all resources entrusted with the local government and community. This value is also extended to management of natural resources such as WASH with future generations in mind.

### 5.4 Namayingo District WASH Sector Theory of Change (ToC)

Over the medium term, Namayingo District WASH sector focus will be anchored on turning WASH-linked human rights into action through engagement of rights’ holders’ and duty bearers’ engagement and active participation in championing the WASH sector agenda. Key

inputs to the ToC will be identification of WASH-related rights felt needs, provision of relevant information and pathways, skilling, promotion of linkages and partnerships, and support towards target groups' capacity to organise themselves to take up available opportunities within and outside of their environment. This is summarised in the diagram below.

**Figure 3: Illustrative Namayingo District WASH Theory of Change (ToC) diagram**



## 5.5 Strategic Goals and Assumptions

The following strategic goals and targets were developed to capture the key focus areas for the next five years and provide the global outlook of what the District WASH sector aims to achieve.

1. Increase Water Access from 59% to over 90% in five (5) years through infrastructure growth and expansion. This is through Proper water resources planning, timely and efficient delivery of capital projects as well as improving Water Coverage by implementing the presidential directive of one (1) source per village.
2. **Increase the rural functionality of water sources from 81% to 95%;** carryout prompt maintenance of existing water sources, engaging Hand Pump Mechanics Association(HPMA), establishing Sub-County Water and Sanitation Board (SCWSSB)with purpose of strengthening Community Based Management System (CBMS)of the water.
3. **Increase sanitation coverage in communities;** promotion of sanitation and hygiene in communities and institutions putting emphasis waste collection and storage through construction of sanitation facilities. Also promoting good sanitation and hygiene practices to as to reduce on spread of diseases.
4. **Promote Equity, Gender;** design appropriate technologies that are responsive to Gender and other marginalized groups such as children, elderly, and women. Thus technologies such as piped water supply and sanitation schemes brings services closer to the community, reduces waiting time and is responsive to Gender.
5. **Water Resources management, Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience** (Catchment and Environmental management.) preparation of source protection plans, demarcation and protection of lake buffer zones and mapping, designing & implementation of adaptation measures to vulnerable communities.
6. **Improve on staff Productivity and capacity development of staff through Skills Development and Staff productivity.**
7. **Capital investment efficiency;** Ensure capital projects are implemented using least cost investment unit costs to create maximum value for money.

8. Mainstream programs such as HIV/AIDS, person with disability in all WASH programs in the District

## 5.6 Assumptions

In order to achieve these goals, the following key assumptions are made;

- Government and donor funding is secured in time to finance the planned capital projects.
- No negative policy changes / reversals foreseen in the National Water and other associated policies/ regulations.
- Climatic conditions will not adversely affect the NDLG-WASH sector operations.
- Political and social harmony in the country and district.
- Stable country macro-economic conditions.

## 5.7 Strategic Objectives and Key Result Areas

### 5.7.1 Strategic Performance Area (1): Increased Access to Safe Water through infrastructure growth and expansion

#### Strategic Focus Areas

- Water resources planning
- Timely and efficient delivery of capital investments in fishing communities
- Increasing Water Service Coverage in non-fishing communities
- Construction of water facilities in schools and health centres
- Research and bench marking of good practices

#### a) Water resources planning and construction for communities

Carryout feasibilities studies and designs for surface water treatment systems in sub-counties having poor ground water potential as well as those sub-counties having poor water quality such as Banda, Mutumba, Buhemba. Also carryout hydrogeological investigation and drilling of production wells in locations with good ground water quality and potential.

#	Strategies and Milestones
1.	Feasibility and design of water intake, treatment and storage structures for fishing communities of Banda, Mutumba , Bukana & Buhemba Sub-counties
2.	Carry out Hydro-geophysical surveys (15 sites) for the fishing and Non-fishing communities on mainland
3.	Drilling and casing of 10 number production wells in Non-fishing communities
4.	Construction of water intake, treatment Transmission and storage structures for the identified communities

#### b) Timely and efficient delivery of capital investments in fishing communities

Carryout construction of capital projects to increase water coverage and improve living conditions of fishing communities (Lolwe, Sigulu, Bukana, Banda, Mutumba & Buhemba Sub-counties)

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Improving living conditions of people of Banda sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Feasibility, design of water supply systems for Banda sub-county targeting;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Businoho, Bunini, Namake, LUGALA, Buchumba, Buchunia in Lugala Parish</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#	Strategies and Milestones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buyondo, Mayanja, budala,</li> <li>• Busiro Beach, Busiro A, Bubangi</li> <li>• Busuma Bulundira, Munyolonda Village</li> <li>• Budunga East, Budunga West, Nakudi,</li> </ul> <p>II. Construction of water supply/distribution systems for the identified communities in Banda Sub-county</p> <p>III. Construction of Sanitation facilities for 15 communities of Banda Sub-county</p>
2	<p>Improving living conditions of people of Mutumba sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation.</p> <p>I. Feasibility, design of water supply/distribution systems for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LUBIRA PARISH: LUFUDU, SIMASE, MAWA, BUSIULA (HILL)-the center, NANJALA &amp; LUBIRA.</li> <li>• LUBANGO PARISH: LUBANGO A &amp; lubango B MULWANDA 'A'&amp; B, LUGAGA</li> <li>• Buchimo Parish (Buchimo A &amp; B, Bumeru A, B &amp; C Water</li> <li>• Mwema Parish (Sityohe, mulumbi A, B , butebeyi A, C, bulundira</li> <li>• Mutumba Rural growth center (Mutumba , Sidome, Bugali B</li> <li>• Bulule Parish -Bulule central, Nahaiga, Namagenge,Bumechi namavundhu, namaganda A &amp; B</li> </ul> <p>II. Construction of water supply/Distribution systems for the identified communities in Mutumba Sub-county</p> <p>III. Construction of Sanitation facilities for 15 communities of Mutumba Sub-county</p>
3	<p>Improving living conditions of people of buhemba sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation.</p> <p>I. Feasibility, design of water supply/distribution systems for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bukewa Parish: (ongoje east &amp; west, Maruba, muganiro east &amp; west, Bukewa east, West and central)</li> <li>• Buwongo Parish. (Matiko east and Matiko West, Bukimbi A, B &amp; C</li> <li>• Buhemba Parish. Bulundira landing sites, Bulundira East &amp; West, Buhemba village, Sityohe</li> <li>• Dohwe Parish: Expansion of dohwe mini piped water scheme include dohwe landing site &amp; Health centers</li> <li>• <b>Sinde Parish:</b></li> </ul> <p>I. Construction of supply/Distribution systems for the identified communities in Buhemba Sub-county</p> <p>II. Construction of Sanitation facilities in 15 communities of Buhemba Sub-county</p>
3.	<p>Improving living conditions of people of Sigulu sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation.</p> <p>I. Feasibility, design of bulk water supply systems for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Manga Parish:</b> Maninga (reservoir location)-Buyima, Bububi, Buraba beach buhabocha, buhwana, Sikinga Beach</li> <li>• <b>Mukani Parish.</b> Mukani Village, Buhoba A, B, Bango, Matolo, Siemba A, B</li> <li>• <b>Bumalenge Parish.</b> Butanira (Water source &amp; Reservoir), Namudia, Secho, Lyanjala, Bulagayi upper &amp; bulagayi Lower</li> <li>• <b>Dohwe Parish:</b> Expansion of dohwe mini piped water scheme include dohwe landing site &amp; Health centers</li> <li>• <b>Nampongwe Parish:</b> Bugoma (Hill, Source still bugoma) , Busero A &amp; B, Mayakalo, Radanga, Namugongo, Hasusuni</li> <li>• <b>Rabachi Parish:</b> Rabachi (Source &amp; reservoir), Buyanga, Bumayindi, Lubiru, Bulali, Bugege</li> <li>• <b>Radanga</b></li> </ul> <p>II. Construction of supply/Distribution systems for the identified communities in Sigulu Sub-county</p> <p>III. Construction of Sanitation facilities in 15 communities of Sigulu Sub-county</p>

#	Strategies and Milestones
4.	<p>Improving living conditions of people of Lolwe sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation.</p> <p>I. Feasibility, design of surface water supply systems for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hama Parish:</b> Siamulala, Makindye (It has a health facility &amp; Primary School)</li> <li>• Siiro mini piped water supply (has a Health Center II, it is an independent island from Hama)</li> <li>• Wayasi Mini piped water supply (an independent island from Hama)</li> </ul> <p>II. Design review of surface water supply systems for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lolwe East <b>Parish:</b> Singla East, Singila Central, Mwangoda, Butanira A &amp; B, Mwango, Bukangabwa/kisumu</li> <li>• <b>Lolwe West Parish:</b> Gorofa East, Gorofa West, Buyando, Kandege, Nyalo, Hakari, Rabolo, Kamwanga</li> </ul> <p>III. Construction of water supply systems for identified communities in Lolwe Sub-county</p> <p>IV. Construction of Sanitation facilities in 15 communities of Lolwe Sub-county</p>
5.	<p>Improving living conditions of people of Bukana sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation.</p> <p>I. Feasibility, design of water supply systems for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bugana-Buduma Parishes piped water system:</b> Buhere, Buduma Trading center, Namavundhu, Mugabe, Bukana, Somoho, Mabuka, Ndaiga, Bulyani, Buhobi</li> <li>• Yebbe Mini piped water supply, (it is an independent island from Bukana)</li> <li>• Biisa Mini piped water supply (an independent island from Bukana)</li> </ul> <p>II. Construction of water supply systems for identified communities in Bukana Sub-county</p> <p>III. Construction of Sanitation facilities in 10 communities of Bukana Sub-county</p>
6.	<p>Bulk water transfer and treatment for buwoya piped water scheme in Banda Sub-county</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of water transmission line for Lutolo trading center</li> <li>• Construction of a surface water treatment facility for Lutolo</li> </ul>

#### c) Increasing water service coverage in Non-fishing villages/ communities

Carryout construction of capital projects and network expansion to increase water coverage and improve living conditions of non-fishing communities (Buyinja sub-county, Buswale sub county and Namayingo Town council)

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	<p>Increasing access to potable water -Buyinja Sub-county.</p> <p>a) Feasibility, design of water supply systems for Syanyonja Parish; (Syanyonja A, B, C, Hohoma, Mageta, Buboko)</p> <p>b) Feasibility and design of Kifuyo piped water supply system</p> <p>c) Construction of two water supply systems in Buyinja Sub-county (Syanyonja Parish, and Kifuyu)</p> <p>d) Construction of Sanitation facilities in 2 communities of Syanyonja parish</p> <p>e) Construction of Sanitation facilities at Kifuyo in Buyinja Sub-county</p>
2	<p>Network expansion of Namayingo Town water supply system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of secondary and tertiary distribution mains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household water Connections and public stand posts(200 HH)-Namayingo Town Council</li> <li>• Expansion of reservoir capacity at Bulamba Hill-Namayingo Town Council</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of hand pumps-Borehole drilling for communities. 150 No of deep Boreholes by the District(30 Annually from both District and Donor funding)</li> </ul>

#### d) Construction of water facilities in schools and health centres

#	<i>Strategies and Milestones</i>
1	Carry out and in-depth water requirements assessment in schools and health facilities
2	Construction of water facility packages in all schools and health centres (Connection to existing/planned piped water system or construction of a standalone water system for the institution)

**e) Research and bench marking of good practices**

#	<i>Strategies and Milestones</i>
1.	Benchmarking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Bank filtration</li> <li>• Gravity filtered membranes</li> <li>• Pre-paid metering systems</li> </ul>
2.	Research and benchmark on economical removal of salinity and hardness in point water sources
3.	Benchmarking and exchange visits for technical and political teams
4.	Conduct Rapid Water quality and Hydrological Assessment of the fishing village sub-counties, educational institutions and health centers

**5.7.2 Strategic Performance Area Two (2): Enhancement and promotion of Sanitation Services in Communities and institutions**

<b>Strategic Focus Areas</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Management-Collection and treatment</li> <li>• Sanitation and hygiene promotion in communities</li> <li>• Waste collection, Sanitation and hygiene promotion in institutions (Schools &amp; Health facilities)</li> <li>• Sanitation Marketing</li> </ul>	

**a) Waste management-collection and treatment**

#	<i>Strategies and Milestones</i>
1.	Construction of a sludge treatment facility(drying beds) –Mainland, Sigulu and Lolwe
2.	Procurement of Cees pool emptier
3.	Construction of a Solid Waste Management Facility
4.	Construction of Placenta Pit in all health facilities

**b) Sanitation and hygiene promotion in communities**

#	<i>Strategies and Milestones</i>
1	Training of DWO staff, Health Assistants and Community development officers on Community led total sanitation(CLTS), PHAST and other
2	Implementation of CLTS in Mainland and a mix of CLTS and home improvement campaigns on islands
3	Commemoration of International & National WASH days
4	



c) **Waste collection, Sanitation and hygiene promotion in institutions-Schools and health centres**

#	<i>Strategies and Milestones</i>
1	Carryout assessment needs in schools and health centres
2	Construct appropriate sanitation facilities and hand washing in all schools in fishing communities and in other areas
3	Carry out CHAST and other good sanitation promotion models in schools
4	Provision of Menstrual hygiene facilities and services in all schools
5	Construction of appropriate sanitation facilities including promotion of hand washing at all health centres
	Formation and training of School Health Clubs.
	Construction on an Incinerator for Buyinja HC IV and Sigulu HC III

**5.7.3 Strategic Performance Area Three (3): Promotion of community based management system**

Strategic Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of water and sanitation committees</li> <li>• Strengthening collection of water and sanitation user fees</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and maintenance of old water sources</li> <li>• Asset Management</li> </ul>

a) **Strengthening of water and sanitation committees**

#	<i>Strategies and Milestones</i>
1	Pre-and post-construction support to water and sanitation committee
2	Encouraging water and sanitation committees to form village saving groups
3	Establishment and training of sub-county water boards

b) **Strengthening of the collection of water user fees**

#	<i>Strategies and Milestones</i>
1	Prepare concept Note and Pilot hand pump pre-paid meters for communities
2	Encourage and promote banking water collection fees (Mobile Money, Post bank etc) for all water sources

c) **Rehabilitation and maintenance of old water sources**

#	<i>Strategies and Milestones</i>
1	Promote service agreements with hand pump mechanics
2	Strengthening of hand pump through retooling, periodic meetings and training of the hand pump



	mechanics association
3	Carryout assessment for boreholes that needs complete overhaul in fishing Communities and Non fishing Communities
4	Overhaul and complete rehabilitation of 50 number old water sources (20 years and above)
	Periodic Major rehabilitation of point water sources (25 Annually)

#### d) Asset Management

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	prepare a concept Note for District WASH MIS & carryout Data collection for an establishment of a WASH asset register
2	Design and establishment of an operational District MIS database.

### 5.7.4 Strategic Performance Area four (4): Water Resources Management and climate change Adaptation

Strategic Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quality Management and improvement</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation and resilience</li> <li>• Promotion of tree Planting and conservation in Institutions and Communities</li> </ul>

#### a) Water Quality Management and improvement

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Carry out water quality mapping of the ground water resources in Namayingo District
2	Periodic Water Quality Monitoring of old water sources
3	Promotion of tree planting in communities and around all point water sources, preparation of water sources protection plans by communities

#### b) Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Demarcation and protection of lake buffer zones and catchment Areas
2	Map of vulnerable communities and design adaptation measures for the communities (Fishing Communities)
	Implement adaptation measures for vulnerable communities (Fishing Communities)
	Sensitize communities on climate change issues Adaptation strategies to climate change especially fishing communities

**c) Promotion of tree planting and conservation in Institutions and communities**

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Construct Energy Saving Stoves to reduce wood consumption in educational institutions
2	Establishment of Eco School (Woodlots)
	Establish Tree Nursery beds at Sub-county levels

**5.7.5 Strategic Performance Area five (5): Productivity and capacity development**

Strategic Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills development</li> <li>• Staff development</li> </ul>

**a) Skills development**

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	(Training of Health workers, Social mobilizers, Village Health Teams, Teachers and Masons) in CLTS, PHAST, SLTS, CHAST & Ministerial Hygiene Management, sanitation Marketing,
2	Train DWO staff, HA, and DHO Staff on Water Bacteriological Surveillance, Health Care, Waste Management,
3	Training of staff on Performance and Change Management
4	

**b) Staff productivity/ development**

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Furnishing of Project Office/Water Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Furnishing of the water office/project office</li> <li>• Tiling of water office and paving of compound</li> <li>• Construction Rainwater harvesting facility, Furnishing of the Water Quality testing laboratory</li> </ul>
2	Procurement of motorcycles to support water and sanitation monitoring in sub counties (8no)
3	Procurement of computers/laptops

**a) Occupational Health & Safety**

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Plan, Prepare and Develop Occupational Health and Safety Manual
2	Plan, Procure Life Jackets for Field Staff
3	Promote and ensure use of Protective Wear in all sites all the time

## 5.7.6 Strategic Performance Area Six (6): Cross-cutting issues mainstreamed across Namayingo District WASH policies and program activities

Strategic Focus Areas	
<b>Mainstream Gender in District WASH polices and Program</b> <b>Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in District WASH polices and Program Activities</b> <b>Mainstreaming Environment in District WASH polices and Program Activities,</b> <b>Communication,</b> <b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>	

### a) Mainstream Gender in District WASH polices and Program

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Promote and mainstream gender equality measures across Namayingo District WASH administration, programmes, and projects.

### b) Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in District WASH polices and Program Activities

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Promote and mainstream HIV/AIDS mitigation measures across Namayingo District WASH administration, programmes, and projects.

### c) Mainstreaming Environment in District WASH polices and Program Activities,

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Promote and mainstream environment protection measures across Namayingo District WASH administration, programmes, and projects.

### d) Communication,

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Develop a District WASH communication strategy
	Develop and adopt WASH Behavioural Change Communication Materials with a preferential option for Island communities.
	Support to District Council and lower Local governments to develop and enact appropriate water hygiene and sanitation Bylaws

### e) Monitoring and Evaluation

#	Strategies and Milestones
1	Periodic Data Collection by DWO staff, HA, CDO & VHTs and reporting tools.
	Quarterly political monitoring to lower local governments
	Hold District Periodic Performance Review meetings (Quarterly & Annual)

## 6.0 THE 5-YR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, 2019/20-2024/25

### 6.1 Strategies for Implementing the Strategic Plan

The implementation scheduling of the activities in the Strategic Plan will be spelt out in the log-frame containing activities, outputs and performance indicators. The log-frame will be results-driven and implementation will emphasise cost-efficiency and effectiveness. Table below summarises the implementation plan.

**Table 15: Implementation Plan**

NAMAYINGO WASH STRATEGIC PLAN 2020/21-2024/25																										
Strategic Performance Areas (SPA)	Strategic Focus Areas (SFA)	Key Activities & Deliverables		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD																				Lead Responsible Person		
				2019/20		2020/21				2021/22				2022/23				2023/24				2024/25				
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3	Q4
SPA 1: Increased Access to Safe Water through infrastructure growth and expansion	a) Water Resources Planning	1	Feasibility and design of water intake, treatment and storage structures for fishing communities of Banda, Mutumba , Bukana & Buhemba Sub-counties																							
		2	Carry out Hydro-geophysical surveys (15 sites) for the fishing and Non-fishing communities on mainland																							
		3	Drilling and casing of 10 number production wells in fishing and Non fishing communities																							
		4	Construction of water intake, treatment Transmission and storage structures for the identified communities																							
	b) Timely and efficient delivery of capital investments in fishing communities	1	Improving living conditions of people of Banda sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation. Feasibility, design of water supply systems for Banda sub-county targeting; • Businoho, Bunini, Namake, LUGALA, Buchumba, Buchunia in Lugala Parish • Buyondo, Mayanja, budala, • Busiro Beach, Busiro A, Bubangi • Busuma Bulundira, Munyolonda Village • Budunga East, Budunga West, Nakudi																							
		2	Construction of water supply/distribution systems for the identified communities in Banda Sub-county																							
		3	Construction of Sanitation facilities for 15 communities of Banda Sub-county																							

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]





## **6.2 Logical Framework Matrix**

The Logical Framework Matrix will assist in setting up project activities with a clear purpose. It will facilitate common understanding and better communication between decision makers, managers and other stakeholders involved in the particular project(s). Likewise, the use of Logical Framework will aid systematic framework for monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects.

## **6.3 Reporting Mechanisms for the Strategic Plan**

Namayingo District WASH sector will continually produce Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual Reports. These reports will be used to establish whether the set targets had been achieved. The reports will be circulated to all stakeholders as a measure of inclusive engagement of progress assessment of the Strategic Plan initiatives. For all levels of reporting, Namayingo District WASH Department will adopt the agreed upon reporting templates. During reporting, emphasis will be placed on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as pointers for measurement of results in implementation of agreed activities. The KPIs will be measurable with targets in terms of qualitative and quantitative expressions, showing variables deemed critical to ascertaining success of Strategic Plan. For better measurement of input, output and outcome, the report/s will:

- Visualise key performance data effectively with graphical pointers;
- Convey performance results quickly with ease of comprehension;
- Establish achievements for scaling up;
- Identify implementation constraints and activities that did not deliver results with remedial actions to achieve better results;
- Link individual KPIs to the Strategic Plan objectives and the Theory of Change, so as to determine thresholds of benefits to target populations, effectiveness, outcome, and impact of implemented activities.

## **6.4 Information Flow and Feedback mechanisms**

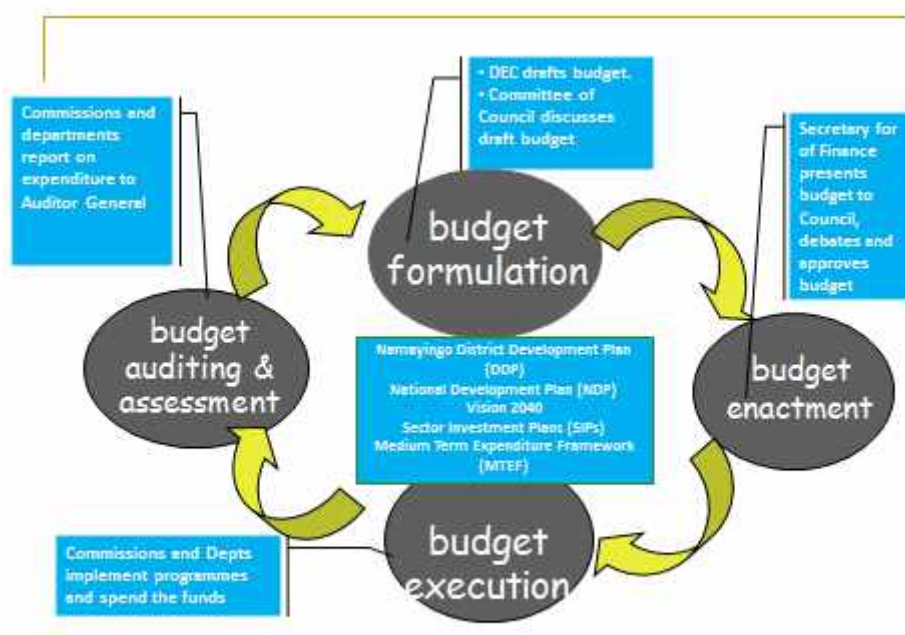
Proper information flow and feedback will be key in the implementation of this Strategic Plan. This will assist to: a) resolve an uncertainty; b) reassure stakeholders that their interests are met; and c) improve service delivery and public confidence in Namayingo District WASH Sector department. For this WASH Strategic Plan, printed or electronic reports will be the medium for information flow and feedback. Namayingo District WASH sector department will put in place arrangements for communication with other stakeholders so as to meet information needs in the inter-linkages established. Namayingo District WASH sector department will assist to define, document and control the quality of the reports produced. There will be department review meetings to assess progress, quality of interventions and roles of different actors and reporting relationships. This information flow and feedback will be instrumental for detecting deficiencies and provide action points to rectify them.

## **6.5 Planning and Budgeting**

Namayingo District WASH sector department will develop an appropriate operating plan for implementation of the Strategic Plan. This will focus on the intervention areas that are laid down in this Plan. Key areas will include: the identification of priority areas for administration, operations, and intervention perspectives; definition of requirements; strategies for stakeholder collaboration; projects management arrangements; developing activity timelines; anticipated challenges in implementation and risk mitigation plan.

To ensure that this plan translates into concrete outcomes for all stakeholders, Namayingo District WASH sector department will establish annual work-plans and budgets. Namayingo District WASH Sector working group and relevant committee of council will always meet per quarter for this purpose. At every WASH sector technical and later committee of council meetings, a narrative progress report will be presented as shown in Table below.

**Figure 4: Planning and Budgeting Cycle**



In addition, there will be budget indicating the expected funds and proposed expenditure in the implementation process. There will also be monitoring of the budget to ensure that funds are spent and outputs are produced according to the plan and budget and in compliance with both Namayingo District and GoU statutory requirements. This will help Namayingo District WASH sector ascertain whether it is performing in the implementation of the agreed activities or not.

Responsible officers will be required to prepare quarterly expenditure reports that set out:

- Actual expenditures against planned expenditures
- Variations between planned and actual expenditures
- Reasons for variance
- Solutions to any implementation constraints identified

Each year, Namayingo District WASH sector partners will make an annual plan based on this five year plan and thereby revisiting the five-year plan in the process. The annual plan and budget will be tracked by the Namayingo District WASH Sector department through monthly, quarterly and annual reports.



## 7.0 PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION MANAGEMENT

In the implementation of this strategic plan, a number of stakeholders will be involved and are expected to play various roles. This section identifies the stakeholders and outlines their various roles and responsibilities:

### 7.1 Governance and Leadership

The Namayingo District Council provides the oversight role on behalf of funders and government including monitoring the general performance of the WASH sector. The successful implementation of this Strategic Plan depends largely on the effectiveness of Namayingo District Council. More specifically, the Council will:

- a) Supervise and monitor the implementation of the strategic plan
- b) Review and update the strategic plan as appropriate
- c) Review and approve operating policies, procedures and guidelines
- d) Review and approve the WASH sector work plans and budgets
- e) Review the WASH sector performance reports

### 7.2 Management and Administration

Whereas the Namayingo District technical team headed by the Chief Administrative Officer, provides leadership and governance, and will take lead in the implementation and monitoring of the strategic plan activities. This includes overall supervision of the strategic plan implementation, providing necessary guidance and direction to the WASH Sector Department, thereby ensuring that resources required for effective strategic plan implementation are available. This also entails monitoring and evaluating the effects of the strategic actions and submitting the reports to the technical committees and committee of council, for review and appropriate action.

### 7.3 Implementation of Programmes and Projects

Namayingo District WASH sector department is responsible on behalf of the CAO, for the day-to-day running of programmes/ projects and in ensuring that the WASH sector mission and targets are achieved. The Namayingo District WASH sector department is supported by a team of the district Finance, Human Resource, and Procurement, among others. Namayingo District WASH sector member organisations, through their representatives, will play the hands-on roles in the implementation of the key actions and subsequent detailed activities, as well as providing feedback on the progress of the plan implementation to their funders.



## 8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRATEGY

This section focuses on the need for measurements, analysis and reporting for implementation of the Strategic Plan. It spells out the need for a plan for collection of data, analysis and storage and information flows and communication among Namayingo District WASH and other key stakeholders. This will provide a basis for generating milestones for measuring progress of the Strategic Plan.

### 8.1 Objective of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the Strategic Plan

For effective evaluation of the Strategic Plan, there will be a Results Framework (see Annex 4). This will entail:

- Present aggregate model of all the key components of the Strategic Plan,
- Present Strategic Plan components in a systematic, concise and coherent way, thus clarifying and exposing the logic of how the Plan is expected to work,
- Ensure that the sequence of events is plausible and is monitored, and that wider ranging objectives are not overlooked,
- Clarify the relationships which underlie judgments about likely efficiency and effectiveness of the Strategic Plan,
- Identify the main factors related to the success of the Strategic Plan,
- Provide the basis for evaluation by identifying indicators of success, and means of quantification or assessment,
- Encourage engagement with all data providers from the outset and during monitoring,
- Facilitate identification of the best practices and a means of adopting and scaling them up.

The monitoring framework includes:

- Annual Reviews based on the Thematic Areas;
- Mid-Term Review based on the implementation of the Strategic Plan (2023); and
- Final Strategic Plan Evaluation at the end of its five years' tenure (2025).

### 8.2 Scope of the M&E framework

The M&E will cover a number of areas in the implementation of the Strategic Plan including:

- **Relevance:** The extent to which Namayingo District WASH projects and activities suit the set goals and priorities
- **Coherence:** The extent to which Namayingo District WASH strategies are sound and appropriate.
- **Effectiveness:** A measure of the extent to which Namayingo District WASH will have attained its objectives.
- **Efficiency:** A measure of outcomes - qualitative and quantitative - in relation to the inputs:
  - *Allocative efficiency:* The extent to which the distribution of resources results in the greatest benefits.
  - *Technical efficiency:* The maximum output for a given level of input.
- **Impact:** The positive and negative changes produced directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

- **Sustainability:** The mechanisms in place to forestall possibilities of donors halting supporting Namayingo District WASH initiatives.
- **Lessons learned:** Documentation of *what works* that could be shared as best practice.

### 8.3 Targets and Performance Matrix

In addition to identifying key indicators of success for the Namayingo District WASH there will be defined developed performance-based metrics to enable regular reporting of progress against operational targets. The monitoring framework therefore, will contain targets for a set of indicators that are expected to be achieved by 2024.

The targets and performance metrics will cover all the four strategic objectives as well as the Theory of Change and will be linked to national and sub-regional development priorities. The main recipients and users of the performance matrix will be the management and staff at Namayingo District WASH Coordination Office, member organisations, and development partners. Relevant donors and member organisations will periodically receive progress reports which are outputs of the monitoring and evaluation system. Stakeholder needs and interests will determine the scope of monitoring and evaluation to avoid information overload, but also ensure that sufficient high quality information of strategic and managerial interest are available.

The performance matrix system will at least cover three levels, i.e. how well the Namayingo District WASH Coordination Office performs its roles; the level of quality of implementation; and key success indicators:

- **Performance of Namayingo District WASH Sector Department.** Monitoring the performance of key roles and direct contributions to implementation of the six (6) strategic objectives. Measures for internal efficiency for the Namayingo District WASH Sector will be included here.
- **Thematic area implementation** capturing activities and outputs at partner level within the four strategic objectives.
- **Core success indicators with targets** (for all the six strategic objectives) reflecting what Namayingo District WASH sector aspires to achieve and be assessed against at sector, sub-sub-national, national, and international levels. Since special efforts will be required to collect information about most of such indicators, the number will be limited and mirror the overall performance of Plan on a quarterly basis.

## 9.0 RESOURCING THE PLAN

### 9.1 Resourcing the Plan

Namayingo District WASH sector will mobilise financial resources from various funding agencies for purposes of implementing the plan. The expected sources of funds include Central and Local Government funding for Civil Society entities, Development Partners and the Private Sector. Just as important, the frugal use of resources will be an integral part of resource utilization and management.

Namayingo District WASH sector will commit itself to optimal resource utilization including human resource allocation and management. It is expected that for the envisaged comprehensive performance management to be developed and implemented, the output will be measurable and manpower productivity will be enhanced and sustained. Financial resources will be used according to plans and accounts reported in line with the International Finance Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### 9.2 The 5-Year Indicative Budget

The projected budget for the strategic plan will cover a five-year period broken down on a yearly basis. The budget will be implemented through annual work-plans and budgets as well as through quarterly work-plans and budgets. The indicative budget contains both the implementation budget as well as funding for the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

**Table 16: Summary of the indicative implementation Budget ('000 UGX)**

NAMAYINGO WASH STRATEGIC PLAN 2020/21-2024/25											
Strategic Performance Areas (SPA)	Strategic Focus Areas (SFA)	Key Activities & Deliverables		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD						Expenditure Details	
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25		
										TOTAL BUDGET (UGX)	Comments
SPA 1: Increased Access to Safe Water through infrastructure growth and expansion	a) Water Resources Planning	1	Feasibility and design of water intake, treatment and storage structures for fishing communities of Banda, Mutumba , Bukana & Buhemba Sub-counties	50'000'000	150'000'000					200'000'000	
		2	Carry out Hydro-geophysical surveys (15 sites) for the fishing and Non-fishing communities on mainland	30'000'000	60'000'000					90'000'000	
		3	Drilling and casing of 15 number production wells in fishing and Non fishing communities	175'000'000	350'000'000					525'000'000	
		4	Construction of water intake, treatment Transmission and storage structures for the identified communities			5'000'000'000				5'000'000'000	
	b) Timely and efficient delivery of capital investments in fishing communities	1	Improving living conditions of people of Banda sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation. Feasibility, design of water supply systems for Banda sub-county targeting; • Businoho, Bunini, Namake, LUGALA, Buchumba, Buchunia in Lugala Parish • Buyondo, Mayanja, budala, • Busiro Beach, Busiro A, Bubangi • Busuma Bulundira, Munyolonda Village • Budunga East, Budunga West, Nakudi		150'000'000					150'000'000	
		2	Construction of water supply/distribution systems for the identified communities in Banda Sub-county		1'500'000'000	1'000'000'000	500'000'000			3'000'000'000	
		3	Construction of Sanitation facilities for 15 communities of Banda Sub-county		300'000'000	600'000'000	1'200'000'000			2'100'000'000	
		4	Improving living conditions of people of Mutumba sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation. I. Feasibility, design of water supply/distribution systems for; • LUBIRA PARISH: LUFUDU, SIMASE, MAWA, BUSIULA (HILL)-the center, NANJALA & LUBIRA. • LUBANGO PARISH: LUBANGO A & lubango B MULWANDA 'A'& B, LUGAGA • Buchimo Parish (Buchimo A & B, Bumeru A, B & C Water • Mwema Parish (Sityohe, mulumbi A, B , butebeyi A, C, bulundira • Mutumba Rural growth center (Mutumba , Sidome, Bugali B • Bulule Parish -Bulule central, Nahaiga, Namagenge,Bumechi namavundhu, namaganda A & B	30'000'000	120'000'000					150'000'000	
		5	Construction of water supply/Distribution systems for the identified communities in Mutumba Sub-county				2'000'000'000	1'000'000'000		3'000'000'000	

		6	Construction of Sanitation facilities for 15 communities of Mutumba Sub-county				1'200'000'000	600'000'000		1'800'000'000	
		7	<b>Improving living conditions of people of buhemba sub-county by</b> improving access to safe water and sanitation. I. Feasibility, design of water supply/distribution systems for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bukewa Parish: (ongoje east &amp; west, Maruba, muganero east &amp; west, Bukewa east, West and central)</li> <li>• Buwongo Parish. (Matiko east and Matiko West, Bukimbi A, B &amp; C</li> <li>• Buhemba Parish. Bulundira landing sites, Bulundira East &amp; West, Buhemba village, Sityohe</li> <li>• Dohwe Parish: Expansion of dohwe mini piped water scheme include dohwe landing site &amp; Health centers</li> <li>• Sinde Parish:</li> </ul>	30'000'000	120'000'000					150'000'000	
		8	I. Construction of supply/Distribution systems for the identified communities in Buhemba Sub-county				1'500'000'000	1'500'000'000		3'000'000'000	
		9	Construction of Sanitation facilities in 15 communities of Buhemba Sub-county				900'000'000	900'000'000		1'800'000'000	
		10	Improving living conditions of people of Sigulu sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation. I. Feasibility, design of bulk water supply systems for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manga Parish: Maninga (reservoir location)-Buyima, Bububi, Buraba beach buhabocha, buhwana, Sikinga Beach</li> <li>• Mukani Parish. Mukani Village, Buhoba A, B, Bango, Matolo, Siemba A, B</li> <li>• Bumalenge Parish. Butanira (Water source &amp; Reservoir), Namudia, Secho, Lyanjala, Bulagayi upper &amp; bulagayi Lower</li> <li>• Dohwe Parish: Expansion of dohwe mini piped water scheme include dohwe landing site &amp; Health centers</li> <li>• Nampongwe Parish: Bugoma (Hill, Source still bugoma) , Busero A &amp; B, Mayakalo, Radanga, Namugongo, Hasusuni</li> <li>• Rabachi Parish: Rabachi (Source &amp; reservoir), Buyanga, Bumayindi, Lubiru, Bulali, Bugege</li> <li>• Radanga</li> </ul>				200'000'000			200'000'000	
		11	I. Construction of supply/Distribution systems for the identified communities in Sigulu Sub-county					2'000'000'000	2'000'000'000	4'000'000'000	
		12	Construction of Sanitation facilities in 15 communities of Sigulu Sub-county					1'200'000'000	1'200'000'000	2'400'000'000	

		13	Improving living conditions of people of Lolwe sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation. I. Feasibility, design of surface water supply systems for; • Hama Parish: Siamulala, Makindye (It has a health facility & Primary School) • Siiro mini piped water supply (has a Health Center II, it is an independent island from Hama) • Wayasi Mini piped water supply (an independent island from Hama)	30'000'000	70'000'000					100'000'000	
		14	II. Design review of surface water supply systems for; • Lolwe East Parish: Singla East, Singila Central, Mwangoda, Butanira A & B, Mwango, Bukangabwa/kisumu • Lolwe West Parish: Gorofa East, Gorofa West, Buyando, Kandege, Nyalo, Hakari, Rabolo, Kamwanga	30'000'000	120'000'000					150'000'000	
		15	I. Construction of water supply systems for identified communities in Lolwe Sub-county		2'250'000'000	2'250'000'000				4'500'000'000	
		16	Construction of Sanitation facilities in 15 communities of Lolwe Sub-county		1'200'000'000	1'200'000'000				2'400'000'000	
		17	Improving living conditions of people of Bukana sub-county by improving access to safe water and sanitation. I. Feasibility, design of water supply systems for; • Bugana-Buduma Parishes piped water system: Buhere, Buduma Trading center, Namavundhu, Mugabe, Bukana, Somoho, Mabuka, Ndaiga, Bulyani, Buhobi • Yebbe Mini piped water supply, (it is an independent island from Bukana) • Biisa Mini piped water supply (an independent island from Bukana)		100'000'000					100'000'000	
		18	Construction of water supply systems for identified communities in Bukana Sub-county				1'750'000'000	1'750'000'000		3'500'000'000	
		19	Construction of Sanitation facilities in 10 communities of Bukana Sub-county				700'000'000	700'000'000		1'400'000'000	
		20	Bulk water transfer and treatment for buwoya piped water scheme in Banda Sub-county • Construction of water transmission line for Lutolo trading center					750'000'000	750'000'000	1'500'000'000	
		21	Construction of a surface water treatment facility for Lutolo							-	
	c) Increasing water service coverage in Non-fishing Villages/communities	1	Increasing access to potable water -Buyinja Sub-county. Feasibility, design of water supply systems for Syanyonja Parish; (Syanyonja A, B, C, Hohoma, Mageta, Buboko)				50'000'000			50'000'000	

		2	b) Feasibility and design of Kifuyo piped water supply system				50'000'000	70'000'000		120'000'000	
		3	c) Construction of two water supply systems in Buyinja Sub-county (Syanyonja Parish, and Kifuyu)					1'200'000'000	1'300'000'000	2'500'000'000	
		4	d) Construction of Sanitation facilities in 2 communities of Syanyonja parish					120'000'000	120'000'000	240'000'000	
		5	Construction of Sanitation facilities at Kifuyo in Buyinja Sub-county					120'000'000	120'000'000	240'000'000	
		6	Network expansion of Namayingo Town water supply system. Construction of secondary and tertiary distribution mains						500'000'000	500'000'000	
		7	Household water Connections and public stand posts(200 HH)-Namayingo Town Council						100'000'000	100'000'000	
		8	Expansion of reservoir capacity at Bulamba Hill-Namayingo Town Council						400'000'000	400'000'000	
		9	Construction of hand pumps-Borehole drilling for communities. 150 No of deep Boreholes by the District(30 Annually from both District and Donor funding)		750'000'000	750'000'000	750'000'000	750'000'000	750'000'000	3'750'000'000	
	d) Construction of Water Facilities in Schools and health centres	1	Carry out and in-depth water requirements assessment in schools and health facilities	30'000'000						30'000'000	
		2	Construction of water facility packages in all schools and health centres (Connection to existing/planned piped water system or construction of a standalone water system for the institution)		150'000'000	150'000'000	150'000'000	150'000'000	150'000'000	750'000'000	
	e) Research and Bench Marking	1	Benchmarking • River Bank filtration • Gravity filtered membranes • Pre-paid metering systems	150'000'000						150'000'000	
		2	Research and benchmark on economical removal of salinity and hardness in point water sources	50'000'000						50'000'000	
		3	Benchmarking and exchange visits for technical and political teams			35'000'000				35'000'000	
		4	Conduct Rapid Water quality and Hydrological Assessment of the fishing village sub-counties, educational institutions and health centers	187'500'000						187'500'000	
SPA 2: Enhancement and Promotion of Sanitation Services in Communities and Institutions	a) Waste management-Collection, Transportation & Treatment	1	Construction of a sludge drying facility(drying beds) –Mainland, Sigulu and Lolwe					500'000'000	500'000'000	1'000'000'000	
		2	Procurement of a Cees Pool emptier					500'000'000		500'000'000	
		3	Construction of a Solid Waste Management Facility						500'000'000	500'000'000	
		4	Construction of Placenta Pit in all health facilities					150'000'000		150'000'000	



	<b>b) Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Communities</b>	1	Training of DWO staff, Health Assistants and Community development officers on Community led total sanitation (CLTS), PHAST and other		60'000'000					60'000'000	
		2	Implementation of CLTS in Mainland and a mix of CLTS and home improvement campaigns on islands		100'000'000	100'000'000	100'000'000	100'000'000	100'000'000	500'000'000	
		3	Commemoration of International & National WASH days		10'000'000	10'000'000	10'000'000	10'000'000	10'000'000	50'000'000	
	<b>c) Waste Collection, Sanitation &amp; hygiene Promotion in Institutions (Schools &amp; Health Centres)</b>	1	Carryout assessment needs in schools and health centres	35'000'000						35'000'000	
		2	Construct appropriate sanitation facilities and hand washing in all schools in fishing communities and in other areas		300'000'000	300'000'000	300'000'000	300'000'000	300'000'000	1'500'000'000	
		3	Carry out CHAST and other good sanitation promotion models in schools		60'000'000	60'000'000	60'000'000	60'000'000	60'000'000	300'000'000	
		4	Provision of Menstrual hygiene facilities and services in all schools		50'000'000	50'000'000	50'000'000	50'000'000	50'000'000	250'000'000	
		5	Construction of appropriate sanitation facilities including promotion of hand washing at all health centres		650'000'000					650'000'000	
		6	Formation and training of School Health Clubs.		15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	75'000'000	
		7	Construction on an Incinerator for Buyinja HC IV and Sigulu HC III		150'000'000					150'000'000	
<b>SPA 3: Promotion of Community Based Management System in-line with National O&amp;M framework</b>	<b>a) Strengthening of Water and Sanitation Committees</b>	1	Pre-and post-construction support to water and sanitation committee		25'000'000	25'000'000	25'000'000	25'000'000	25'000'000	125'000'000	
		2	Encouraging water and sanitation committees to form village saving groups		15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	75'000'000	
		3	Establishment and training of sub-county water boards		20'000'000	25'000'000				45'000'000	
	<b>b) Strengthening Collection of Water User Fees</b>	1	Prepare concept Note and Pilot hand pump pre-paid meters for communities		160'000'000					160'000'000	
		2	Encourage and promote banking water collection fees (Mobile Money, Post bank etc) for all water sources		40'000'000					40'000'000	
	<b>c) Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Old Water Sources</b>	1	Promote service agreements with hand pump mechanics		2'500'000	2'500'000	2'500'000	2'500'000	2'500'000	12'500'000	
		2	Strengthening of hand pump through retooling, periodic meetings and training of the hand pump mechanics association		5'000'000	20'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	40'000'000	
		3	Carryout assessment for boreholes that needs complete overhaul in fishing Communities and Non fishing Communities	25'000'000						25'000'000	
		4	Overhaul and complete rehabilitation of 50 number old water sources (20 years and above)		350'000'000					350'000'000	
		5	Periodic Major rehabilitation of point water sources (25 Annually)		87'500'000	87'500'000	87'500'000	87'500'000	87'500'000	437'500'000	
	<b>d) Asset Management</b>	1	prepare a concept Note for District WASH MIS & carryout Data collection for an establishment of a WASH asset register		25'000'000					25'000'000	

		2	Design and establishment of an operational District MIS database.			30'000'000				30'000'000	
SPA 4: Water Resources Management, Climate Change, Adaptation and Resilience	a) Water Quality Management and Improvement	1	Carry out water quality mapping of the ground water resources in Namayingo District	65'000'000						65'000'000	
		2	Periodic Water Quality Monitoring of old water sources		10'000'000	10'000'000	10'000'000	10'000'000	10'000'000	50'000'000	
		3	Promotion of tree planting in communities and around all point water sources, preparation of water sources protection plans by communities		10'000'000	10'000'000	10'000'000	10'000'000	10'000'000	50'000'000	
	b) Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience	1	Demarcation and protection of lake buffer zones and catchment Areas		25'000'000	25'000'000	25'000'000	25'000'000	25'000'000	125'000'000	
		2	Map of vulnerable communities and design adaptation measures for the communities (Fishing Communities)	15'000'000	25'000'000					40'000'000	
		3	Implement adaptation measures for vulnerable communities (Fishing Communities)		50'000'000	50'000'000	50'000'000	50'000'000	50'000'000	250'000'000	
		4	Sensitize communities on climate change issues Adaptation strategies to climate change especially fishing communities		15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	75'000'000	
	c) Promotion of tree planting and Conservation in Institutions and communities	1	Construct Energy Saving Stoves to reduce wood consumption in educational institutions						450'000'000	450'000'000	
		2	Establishment of Eco School (Woodlots)	15'000'000	50'000'000					65'000'000	
		3	Establish Tree Nursery beds at Sub-county levels		30'000'000					30'000'000	
SPA 5: Productivity and Capacity Development	a) Skills Development	1	(Training of Health workers, Social mobilizes, Village Health Teams, Teachers and Masons) in CLTS, PHAST, SLTS, CHAST & Ministerial Hygiene Management, sanitation Marketing,		60'000'000					60'000'000	
		2	Train DWO staff, HA, and DHO Staff on Water Bacteriological Surveillance, Health Care, Waste Management,		15'000'000					15'000'000	
		3	Training of staff on Performance and Change Management	45'000'000						45'000'000	
	b) Staff Productivity & Development	1	Furnishing of Project Office/Water Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Furnishing of the water office/project office</li> <li>Tiling of water office and paving of compound</li> <li>Construction Rainwater harvesting facility, Furnishing of the Water Quality testing laboratory</li> </ul>	60'000'000	20'000'000					80'000'000	
		2	Procurement of motorcycles to support water and sanitation monitoring in sub counties (8no)		160'000'000					160'000'000	
		3	Procurement of computers/laptops		17'500'000					17'500'000	
	c) Occupational Health & Safety	1	Plan, Prepare and Develop Occupational Health and Safety Manual		60'000'000					60'000'000	
		2	Plan, Procure Life Jackets for Field Staff								

					20'000'000					20'000'000	
		3	Promote and ensure use of Protective Wear in all sites all the time		5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	25'000'000	
SPA 6: Cross-cutting Issues Mainstreamed across Namayingo District WASH policies and program activities	a) promotion of Gender	1	Promote and mainstream gender equality measures across Namayingo District WASH administration, programmes, and projects.		10'000'000					10'000'000	
	b)HIV/AIDS	1	Promote and mainstream HIV/AIDS mitigation measures across Namayingo District WASH administration, programmes, and projects.		10'000'000					10'000'000	
	c)Environment	1	Promote and mainstream environment protection measures across Namayingo District WASH administration, programmes, and projects.		10'000'000					10'000'000	
	d)Communication	1	Develop a District WASH communication strategy		60'000'000					60'000'000	
		2	Develop and adopt WASH Behavioral Change Communication Materials with a preferential option for Island communities.		60'000'000					60'000'000	
		3	Support to District Council and lower Local governments to develop and enact appropriate water hygiene and sanitation Bylaws		5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	25'000'000	
	e) Monitoring & Evaluation	1	Periodic Data Collection by DWO staff, HA, CDO & VHTs and reporting tools.		15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	75'000'000	
		2	Quarterly political monitoring to lower local governments		5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	5'000'000	25'000'000	
		3	Hold District Periodic Performance Review meetings (Quarterly & Annual)			15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'000'000	60'000'000	
				1'052'500'000	10'262'500'000	11'880'000'000	11'775'000'000	14'785'000'000	9'665'000'000	59'420'000'000	

## ANNEXES:

### Annex 1: Namayingo District WASH Sector Stakeholders' Analysis

Stakeholder /Sector	Primary	Secondary	Stakeholders' interest in WASH Sector	Level of influence
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development		√	Responsible for consolidation of budgets, releases of resources (Funds)	Medium
Development Partner (ICEIDA)		√	Strong interest in assisting the Government of Uganda and District achieve its poverty reduction and development goals by supporting WASH, Education and other Sectors	Medium
Water Sector	√		Strong interest in receiving investments in order to improve water and sanitation coverage, hence improve living standards of the local population. Responsible for ensuring sustainable management and operation of completed projects. Will have leading roles in the consultation and monitoring of projects, sub-projects Responsible for Program coordination and liaison with ICEIDA	High
Education Sector	√		Strong interest in receiving investments in the respective Sector to achieve improved water and sanitation in schools hence improved learning environment	High
Health Sector	√		Strong interest in receiving investments in the respective Sector to achieve improved water and sanitation in health centres hence improved health	High
Contracts Committee		√	Strong interest in ensuring procurement procedures are adhered to, value for money for the development projects	Medium
Water Authorities(Umbrella Organizations)	√		Very strong interests in improving the water supply services to its clients and in improving its capacities as effective and efficient agencies and service providers through training and increased resources. Very strong interest in improving water fee collection and improving financial management skills	Medium
Beneficiaries (Households, families, individuals)	√		Very high interest in receiving increased and improved safe water supply of piped water to their homes and in improving their standard of living and quality of life	High
Private Sector (Construction contractors, local Supplier, Local Builders)		√	Very high interest in bidding for work and participating in construction and rehabilitation of piped water supply networks.	Low
Local technicians / plumbers	√		Very high interest in increased employed or work opportunities related to the installation of Water Supply facilities(Pipes and fittings, water meters)	Low
Unemployed people	√		Very interested in taking advantage of increased job opportunities related to construction work in sub-projects. Casual labour opportunities like trenching carrying of materials to various sites of subprojects.	Low
Affected persons and families	√		Very high interest among persons and families affected by the sub-projects for adequate and fair compensation from District related to temporary impact and/or for loss of assets related to construction works	Low
School, hospitals	√		Very high interest among public institutions to receive adequate and safe water supply services to improve the quality of service to school pupils/students and hospital patients and to conform to norms and standards for operations	Low

Annex 2: Namayingo District WASH SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<div>1. Competent and committed staff with multi-tasking abilities and exhibited team work</div> <div>2. Existence of data for planning and advocacy on WASH</div> <div>3. Existence of Legal and policy provisions on WASH</div> <div>4. Governance and accountability in place</div> <div>5. Periodic implementation of Value for Money Audits</div> <div>6. Existence of WASH District Investment plan that may be reviewed</div>	<div>1. Low District safe water coverage (59% against national coverage of 69%) and NDP II target of 100%)</div> <div>2. High disparity of safe water coverage between the nine sub-counties (10% in Bukana to 95% in Buswale)</div> <div>3. Inappropriate technologies being implemented that do not meet the needs of the communities.</div> <div>4. Poor operation and maintenance that leads to Low functionality of safe water sources (81%) hence affecting accessibility</div> <div>5. Inadequate mobilization of funding for WASH</div> <div>6. Weak Asset Management system</div> <div>7. Lack of information management system</div> <div>8. Lack of staff capacity development strategy</div> <div>9. Few committed functional water and sanitation committees hence failing the community based management systems.</div> <div>10. Communities still practice open defecation with fishing communities having up to 90% OD</div> <div>11. Inadequate public sanitation facilities in the fishing communities</div>	<div>1. Political Will</div> <div>2. An enabling legal, Institutional and Policy Framework</div> <div>3. Government Support to the District</div> <div>4. Support from Development Partners</div> <div>5. Potential to attract financing sources</div> <div>6. Abundant fresh surface water (Lake Victoria)</div> <div>7. Potential to implement other technology options for water and sanitation</div> <div>8. Potential to increase access to safe water and sanitation</div>	<div>1. Unstable Macro-Economic Environment</div> <div>2. Adverse Climatic Change and variability</div> <div>3. Pollution and deteriorating raw water quality due to poor catchment management (surface Water)</div> <div>4. Poor attitude , knowledge and practice by communities towards maintenance of existing improved water sources and maintenance of sanitation facilities</div> <div>5. Counterfeit and poor quality products in the market affecting delivery of WASH services</div> <div>6. low uptake of new appropriate technologies</div> <div>7. Inadequate funding for WASH</div> <div>8. Rapidly growing and transient population especially in fishing communities and rural growth centers</div>
INTERNAL	washing practice at critical times materials and behaviours	EXTERNAL	train on WASH infrastructure

### **Annex 3: References**

- Republic of Uganda (1995). Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Kampala, Uganda.
- Standard KfW methodology for beneficiary and target group analysis (see KfW guidelines on “Rahmen-Terms of Reference für Träger und Zielgruppenanalyse”, “Leitfaden zur Zielgruppen- und Betroffenanalyse“, “Kommentierte Gliederung für Standardanlage ‘Zielgruppen- und Betroffenanalyse...’”)
- Approved District Structure and Staff Establishment for Water Sector.
- Assets Register for the District.
- District Budgets and Budget Framework Papers for last 3 years.
- District Final Accounts for last 3 years
- District Quarterly and Monthly Financial Reports for last 3 years.
- ICEIDA Uganda Country Strategy Paper
- Iceland Strategy for International Development Cooperation, 2019/2023.
- Local Government Annual Assessment Reports for Namayingo for the last 3 years.
- Namayingo District Development Plan, 2015/16-2019/20.
- Planning Guidelines (Sector and Local Governments).
- Relevant District Reports for last 3 years.
- Rural Water and Sanitation Operational Plans
- Sanitation policies and Guidelines – The National Sanitation Guidelines
- Strategy Papers for the Promotion of Sanitation and Hygiene in Primary Education Sub-sector in Uganda.
- The UBOS Statistical Abstracts and Surveys
- The Uganda National Vision 2040. National Planning Authority. Kampala.
- The Second National Development Plan II (2015/16-2019/20)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Plans and Reports and Statistical Abstracts.
- The Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030). United Nations. New York. 2015.

**Annex 4: Results Framework**



















Vision		“An accessible, equitable and all-inclusive safe WASH by 2040”			
Mission		“Promote and ensure the rational and sustainable utilisation, development and effective management of WASH resources for socio-economic development of the district population’.			
Strategic Objective	Key Result Area	Expected Results	Strategic Outcome	Means of Verification	Comments
SPA 1: <i>Increased Access to Safe Water through infrastructure growth and expansion</i>	a) <i>Water Resources Planned</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Water intake, treatment and storage structures designed and Constructed</li> <li>• High yielding production wells drilled</li> </ul>	large volumes of water produced	Design Reports, Hydro-geophysical reports, Drilling Reports, completion certificates produced	
	b) <i>Timely and efficient delivery of capital investments in fishing communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Water Distribution systems and other structures designed and Constructed</li> <li>• Sanitation Facilities designed and Constructed</li> </ul>	Increased Water Access to communities, improved health	Design Reports, Completion Certificates	
	c) <i>Increasing water service coverage in Non-fishing Villages/communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Water intake, treatment and storage structures designed and Constructed</li> <li>• Pipe network expanded</li> <li>• Water Storage Capacity Increased</li> <li>•Deep boreholes drilled</li> </ul>	increased Water Coverage, Improved water supply reliability, improved health	Design Reports, Completion Certificates	
	d) <i>Construction of Water Facilities in Schools and health centres</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Water requirements Assessed</li> <li>• Designs for water systems produced,</li> <li>• Water Facilities Constructed</li> </ul>	Improved Health in schools	Assessment reports, Design reports, Completion certificates	
	e) <i>Research and Bench Marking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Knowledge and skills attained</li> <li>• Good Practices received,</li> <li>• Water quality Assessments done</li> </ul>	improve knowledge, better water supply system designs	<i>Bench marking reports, assessment reports made, Manuals</i>	



SPA 2: Enhancement and Promotion of Sanitation Services in Communities and Institutions	a) Waste management-Collection, Transportation & Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Sludge drying beds Constructed</li> <li>● human Excreta transported and treated</li> <li>●Placenta pits at health centres constructed</li> </ul>	Improved health, spread of diseases contained	Completion certificates, Invoices, stores receipts	
	b) Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Skills and knowledge on good hygiene and sanitation models attained</li> <li>● international days commemorated</li> </ul>	Improved sanitation and hygiene in communities, Villages Declared ODF	ODF reports, Training reports	
	c) Waste Collection, Sanitation & hygiene Promotion in Institutions (Schools & Health Centres)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Sanitation facilities at school constructed</li> <li>● personal hygiene and health promoted in schools</li> <li>● Menstrual hygiene in Girls Maintained , School health Clubs trained</li> </ul>	Reduced dropout rates of the girl child, Improved health and personal hygiene maintained at schools, reduced spread of diseases	Enrollment reports,	
SPA 3: Promotion of Community Based Management System in-line with National O&M framework	a) Strengthening of Water and Sanitation Committees	Village saving groups formed, Sub-county water boards formed, Post construction support given to committees	Improved Functionality of Water sources	Reports	
	b) Strengthening Collection of Water User Fees	pre-paid meter piloted, Collected funds banked	Improved Functionality of Water sources	Functionality reports	
	c) Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Old Water Sources	Service agreements signed, Boreholes assessed and maintained	Improved Functionality of Water sources	Functionality reports	
	d) Asset Management	Operational District WASH-MIS database established	Well Maintained assets	Functionality reports	
SPA 4: Water Resources Management, Climate Change, Adaptation and Resilience	a) Water Quality Management and Improvement	groundwater quality Maps produced, Water Quality Monitored, Catchment protected	improved water quality, quantity and protected water source	Water Quality reports	
	b) Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience	lake Buffer Zones Protected, Vulnerable Communities mapped, Communities sensitized on climate	Catchment protected, water quality improved	Sensitisation reports,	

		change adaptation			
	c) Promotion of tree planting and Conservation in Institutions and communities	Energy saving stoves constructed, woodlots planted,	Environment protected	Completion certificates	
SPA 5: Productivity and Capacity Development	a)Skills Development	Staff trained	Improved skills hence improved staff capacity and productivity	Training reports	
	b) Staff Productivity & Development	project Office Furnished, Transport facilitation done, tools e.g. laptops procured	Staff productivity improved	Completion certificates, invoices	
	c) Occupational Health & Safety	Occupational health and safety manuals developed, life jackets procured	Occupational health and safety at workplace improved	Manuals	
SPA 6: Cross-cutting Issues Mainstreamed across Namayingo District WASH policies and program activities	a) promotion of Gender	Gender, HIV/AIDS, Environment Mainstreamed , Monitoring and evaluation of projects done	Cross cutting issues stream lined	Activity reports, Monitoring and Evaluation reports	
	b)HIV/AIDS				
	c)Environment				
	d)Communication				
	e) Monitoring & Evaluation				

# Annex 5: Participants' List - WASH Sector Wider Stakeholders' Workshop 17-18<sup>th</sup> Dec 2019

<p style="text-align: center;">             THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA            NAMAYINGO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT         </p>					
<p style="text-align: center;">WORKSHOP ON SITUATION ANALYSIS FOR EDUCATION SECTOR; WASH AND DISTRICT CAPACITY ASSESSMENT, AND TO FORMULATE THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOCUSING ON FISHING COMMUNITIES TO BE HELD FROM 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2019</p>					
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS- WASH					
No	NAME	Designation	Institution	Phone Contact	Signature
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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA  
NAMAYINGO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

WORKSHOP ON SITUATION ANALYSIS FOR EDUCATION SECTOR: WASH AND DISTRICT  
CAPACITY ASSESSMENT, AND TO FORMULATE THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS  
FOCUSING ON FISHING COMMUNITIES TO BE HELD FROM 17<sup>TH</sup> - 18<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2019

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS- WASH

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13.	MWESIGYE ROBERT	CHA	Banda H/C	07839920	MWESIGYE ROBERT
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16.	Nakabingo Simon	Environmental	Greenstar International	077497287	Nakabingo Simon